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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,833—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY!

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Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, and in the Midst of the FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

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JAMES BAILEY, M.P., Managing Director

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
S.M.INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Monie	7th Nov.
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Monie	4th Dec.
P.&O. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.I.& CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.I.& PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I.& INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I.& CARTHAGE	5196	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I.& AUSTRALIA	6091	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I.& CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.I.& PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.I.& INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent interrals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAILS CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	Rassovich	4,194	720	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS				
BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,469	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Bassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 1, 1896.

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Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4229	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	3707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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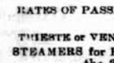
BANKERS & AGENTS,



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Connell House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Watertoo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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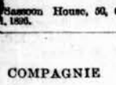
SEASON 1897.



WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.

No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 31st Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about 5th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under-signed.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., book on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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Handbook of information free on application.

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THE S. S. "CLYDESDALE" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 3½ cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th October, 1896.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in thirties by all Chemists

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THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF

PERUVIAN BARK and IRON

OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

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The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
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Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos. By Marie Corelli	2	0
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Three Men and a God. By Lt.-Col. Newnham Davis	2	10

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS

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HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to b found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS! CLUB JACKETS!

SPECIALITE. "SEMI-DRESS."

LATEST STYLE—VERY SUPERIOR FINISH.

From Rs. 85. From Rs. 40.

WHITE PIQUE DRESS VESTS. From Rs. 9-8.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters:—

January 27th, 1892.

1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.

2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.

3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.

The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON & CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines." In watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED,

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we have ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, 2 plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 350
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	" 600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	" 625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	" 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	" 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	" 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	64,98,352	13,12,602	45,76,780
1895	1,39,19,568	35,19,035	1,92,19,025

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have more than quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

"APOLLO" SHIRTS.

UNEQUALLED FOR STYLE, WEAR, FIT.

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(FOUNDED 1847.)

HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

COMBINED FIGURES:

ASSETS.....£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME.....£250,000

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

ALL THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Head Office in India:—1A, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASON ATTRACTION.

THE

PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK,

NEXT TO TIVOLI THEATRE.

BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH SKATING SURFACE

ON A

MAGNIFICENT SCALE,

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TO THE

GENERAL PUBLIC.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

AT 8-30 P.M.,

A First-Class Brass Band in Attendance.

Admission Re. 1.

Skates Ans. 12 and 8.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2.

Plan at MITCHELL, where monthly

Season Tickets can be had.

THE FOLLOWING SESSIONS

Commencing from MONDAY,

2nd November.

Gentlemen only,	Ladies only,
from 7 to 9 A.M.	from 10 to 12 A.M.,
Admission including	Admission free.
Skates, Re. 1.	Skates usual charge.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

EVERY AFTERNOON

From [illegible], Admission Re. 1.

Band in Attendance.

Skates Charged.

EVERY EVENING

From 8-30 to 11. Admission Re. 1.

Skates Charged.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,368 tons, will ARRIVE BOMBAY, about the 5th Nov., and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 10th or 12th.

With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.

For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA ABDOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th November, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 5th November for DIWALI (Hindu) HOLIDAY.

NOTICE.

DURING my ABSENCE from Bombay Mr. P. ROUSS[illegible] is been APPOINTED Acting Agent.

E. DEBAILLOU, Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Municipal Commissioner is informed that Great Alarm has been caused to the Public by the Notification recently issued under Section 434 of the Municipal Act and whereas the objects of that Notification have been misunderstood inasmuch as the powers under it were chiefly intended principally to meet the case of a large increase of Bubonic Plague. The public are now hereby informed that no cases where proper segregation and treatment can be carried out on the premises will be removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, and in such cases as require removal no action will be taken except upon the certificate of a qualified Medical Practitioner employed by the Health Department. The Executive Health Officer has been instructed accordingly and the Commissioner of Police informed.

P. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, 30th October, 1896.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT, Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

JAPAN MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company having OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE in this City, under the Management of Mr. Yatsui Tanotsu, their newly constituted Agent, Messrs. TATA and SONS, who have hitherto been the Local Agents of the Company, in connection with their Shipping Business at this Port will cease to act as such on and from the First day of November 1896.

All persons and firms therefore having or wishing to have any dealings with the Company in the way of securing Freight or passage by the Company's Steamers and otherwise, will communicate with the abovenamed Agent, Mr. Yatsui Tanotsu, at the Company's Branch Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. All claims, if any, in respect of past dealings with the Company through the undersigned should be submitted to the new Agent and debts paid to him.

TATA & SONS.

I Confirm the above Notice.

T. YATSUI, Constituted Agent, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

BOON TO AFFLICTED MEN.

"CASES CURED BY A NEW METHOD."

EVERY Man suffering from Nervous Debility, Brain Fag, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, should read the new Edition of my Treatise, which thoroughly explains how to successfully treat the most obstinate cases, young and old men. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope by

E. NORTON, 24½, High Holborn, London, England.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office ... the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Rates, Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CUTLER-PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

may be recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our Glasses are produced 20 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., 18 Marine Street.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. NUSSERVANJEE & Co., IMPORTERS of Diamonds, Jewellery, &c., Goldsmiths and Engravers, 23, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1869.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied. Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially Europeans Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Wanted a competent ASSISTANT ENGINEER to undertake immediately a Railway Survey. Apply stating age and experience to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N." care of this Office.

AUCTION sale of Mr. Sturm's Furniture, Piano, Garden, etc., below Byculla Bridge, next to Mr. Crummey's, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of the Swiss Stores as a going Concern, together with the Goodwill, Outstandings and Bills of Lading, by order of the Receiver, at Rampart Row, Fort, TO-DAY, at 2 P.M.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of over 5,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, commences on 1st November for 15 days only, at A. H. SULLEMANJEE and Co., No. 1 and 2, opposite Crawford Market.

CONSIGNMENT OF YORK CUT HAMS arrived per s. s. India the last mail. Out station orders promptly executed.—E. R. LAKDAWALLA and Co., Wine Merchants, Fort.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS for all XMAS GOODS are now Ready with Calendar for 1897. Sent Post Free on application. Apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS Fort, Bombay.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE, Double and Single Pole, Hoorties, Shamianas, Pails, Stables, Bichoolas, &c., &c., Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

EUROPEAN NURSE, Wanted immediately Up-country, to take charge child 20 months old. Copies of testimonials and salary required, to be sent to "X O X," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7' 2 by Hick Hargreaves, 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by John Musgraves, 100 lbs. pressure. For particulars apply to the Manager, JIVRAJ BALOOO MILLS, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—One Albion Printing Press by Frederick Ullmer, with all its necessaries to be sold. For further particulars apply to the Manager, CENTRAL INDIA PRESS, MHOW.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P." care of this Office.

TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your repairs of watches, clocks, musical boxes, organs, and jewellery, &c., only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public. STIFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and Son stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for fourteen days, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging, same the servants, the accommodation good. Food very good, and terms moderate. I shall always be happy to recommend this Hotel to my friends and acquaintances.—M. THOMAS, Ajmere.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable Hotel is now open to European visitors. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is most centrally situated at the coolest part of the Hill. Nearest European Hotel to the Golf Links. Terms moderate.

HIGH CASTE ARABS.—Fresh ARAB HORSES and PONIES, amongst them Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Polo Ponies, the best of the Season. Particulars apply to Mr. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road Stables, Byculla, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the BEAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

TRY PEARSE and Co.'s own made Fondants, per lb. Re. 1-4. Almond Paste Sweets for Dessert, per lb. Re. 1-8. Liqueur Bon-Bons, per lb. Re. 1-12. Pralines Pink and White, per lb. Re. 1-8. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES!

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, 1 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PLAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Intelligence, Home Telegrams, Leaders, Extracts from English Publications, &c. Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for 6 months, including Postage.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed on empty bottles returned.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WINE MERCHANTS and others are warned against certain Traveller or Travellers for other Houses who, unable to push their Business in a legitimate manner, and are jealous of the success of HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY, are circulating FALSE STATEMENTS to the effect that a large quantity of the said Huntly Blend Whisky had to be destroyed. This is to give notice that any person or persons spreading such reports will be proceeded against to the utmost rigour of the law, and any person giving us information that will lead to the conviction of any such person will be LIBERALLY REWARDED.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Sole Agents in India for Messrs. SLATER RODGER AND CO., LD., Proprietors, HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES, Glasgow.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45, 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1895.

Net Premiums		£847,095
Profit—excluding Interest.	£104,176	
Interest on Investments...	33,001	
		137,177
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	94,627	
		137,177

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Funds.
1875	£251,516	£28,287
1885	490,012	351,657
1895	847,095	794,827

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in three days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly effectious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, and all the distressing consequences arising from excess, resilience in hot, unhealthy climates, &c., it possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and war ranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Pte. the Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly I could not walk, I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, at the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the native Islanders are liable to break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD, 45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: "THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company" must be on the label, and are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" must appear on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD NATIONAL PRIZE-MEDAL ACADEMY.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and [illegible] praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 40 years! A

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where the Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. GOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 5-38 m., 6-55 a. Low water, 1.28 a.
P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English Mails of the 20th inst., due to arrive at 3 p.m.
Opening of the new Skating Rink, next to the Tivoli Theatre.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (Local Matches at Cobra.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 1 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 26m. High water, 7-25 m., 8-4 a. Low water, 1-10 m., 2-9 a.
P. and O. s. s. extra Steamer Oriental due to arrive at 4 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Orient entered the dock yesterday.

SARASWAT SAMUHA.—Mr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Bhende, B. A., will deliver a lecture on, Law and Cause of Progress' to the members of the club at p.m., to-day, in the hall of the above institution, Girgaum Back Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 30th October 1896 the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices of the Town of Bombay by Schedule 39 *viz.*,—1s. 6d. per rupee.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The twenty-first anniversary celebration will be performed in Gaikwar Baroda to-day at 5-30 p.m., when a lecture will be delivered by Shrimat Goswami Shri Devkinandanji Maharaj of Kanovan on "Vedic Rites." Hindoo gentlemen are requested to attend.

ERVAD JIVANJI MODY'S READING AT THE THEOSOPHICAL HALL.—Samshol-Olma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, B.A., will give a reading in English from Thomas Moore's "The Loves of Angels," with running commentary in Gujarati, at the Bhavatsk Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37 Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following additional donation to the above fund :—Rs. 30, received from Mr. Jugmohandas Thakordas in memory of his deceased father, Mr. Thakordas Hurjeevandas. Rs. 15 received from Messrs. Gokaldas and Bros. in memory of their deceased father, Mr. Hurjeejee Rajee.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.—An interesting cricket match was played here last Sunday between two local teams Diwan's XI. vs. Thakur's XI. The match was won by the former team by 40 runs, the scores being 100 to 60. For Thakur's side Thakur and Jaywant made 26 and 24 respectively. For Diwan Manikar made 30, Kulkarni 19 and Parde 16, Diwan, made 11 runs in good style, and kept wickets rather prettily. Jaywant Marathe and Kulkarni bowled well.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Walkeshwar, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Yadoo Govind, aged thirty-five years, lately a groom employed in the service of a Hindu residing in that locality. On Thursday last the deceased was bitten by a snake behind his master's bungalow, when he was bitten by a snake on his left leg, from the effect of which he died subsequently. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

BURGLARY AT A HOSIERY FACTORY.—Mr. Lukmanji Soolemanji Kareemji, the proprietor of a hosiery factory at Bhoiwada Cross Road, has reported to the police that on Wednesday last he paid some of the workmen and put the balance, amounting to Rs. 800, all in cash, in the iron safe, in the office at the factory. About 4 o'clock on the following day the watchman found the office room broken into, by wrenching the lock off the door and on going inside saw that the safe was broken open and the contents stolen.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand, at 6 o'clock this evening,

Polka	The Nightingale ..... Moos
Spanish	Danza ..... Lucerros
Waltz	Phantome ..... Gung'l
Comic Fantasia	A Plantation Holiday ..... Lecbold
Valse	Sevilla ..... Valverde
March	Hohenzollern ..... Gaido

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH CAUSED BY A CAT.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Govind Gunpat, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Second Coombarwada Street. On the afternoon of the 24th instant deceased was lying asleep on the third floor of his house near a pan, containing boiling oil. A cat from a loft jumped down into the pan, upsetting it, with the result that a quantity of boiling oil splashed on to the deceased burning his left leg. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. A few days after his admission into the Hospital, tetanus set in and terminated fatally on Thursday last. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

ANNIVERSARY OF A FIRE TEMPLE.—The Parsees will observe to-day as a general holiday in connection with the anniversary of the consecration of the Wadia fire-temple, situated in Chandanwadi near the Girgaum Road. The grand *jashan* service will commence at 9-30 a.m. The Parsee High Priest, Shams-ul-Ulama Dusturji Saheb Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana, M.A., will perform the Afringan ceremony in the presence of an assembly of Parsees. At the end of the religious service Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., will preach a sermon on the "Religious Motive of Charity." In the evening the street, in which the fire-temple is situated, will be brilliantly illuminated and decorated with arches and festoons of flowers and evergreens.

A MISTAKE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Robelbai, aged nineteen years, a Christian girl, residing with her parents in Mahim. It appears that the mother was in the habit of administering to the child an aloe, which is prescribed together with some opium pills—one pill every night of the 28th instant the mother took, the child, however, swallowed the opium pill in mistake for an aloe pill. The child was treated at home by the family doctor, but on the following morning, the 29th instant, became unconscious and the mother took her to a Parsee medical practitioner at Mahim who advised her to take the child to the Hospital. The mother accordingly took the child to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it died in the afternoon of the same day. The cause of death is due to opium poisoning, the opium having inadvertantly administered to her by the mother in mistake for aloe.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AND FALSE INFORMATION.

A CURIOUS PROSECUTION.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ebrahim Dadoo Bangorkur, a Mahomedan Government Pensioner, residing at Mahim, appeared before Mr. F. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer charges of defamation and giving false information to a public servant, preferred against him by Shamsoodin Hajee Ebrahim Penkar, a landed proprietor and a timber and chunam merchant residing at Mahim. Mr. Duftary of Messrs. Duftary and Ferreira, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Cursetji Kawasji Kharas defended the accused. The information filed by the complainant it appears that on the 13th March last a petition signed by the accused and about eleven other residents of Mahim was presented by the accused to the Superintendent Saunders, alleging that the complainant, who had been for some time past on unfriendly terms with them, was causing a great disturbance, using indecent language towards them on the public road when ever they had occasion to pass by. In consequence of these allegations complainant was sent for by the Superintendent and questioned as to whether he had intended to commit any breach of the peace or to assault any one. The Superintendent warned him that if did any mischief he would be bound over to keep the peace. The complainant at once repudiated the allegations made in the petition, saying that he had no such intention. About a week afterwards the complainant appeared before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate and applied for directions to the Superintendent to give him (complainant) an inspection of the petition. The magistrate ordered the complainant's application to be forwarded to the Superintendent of the section for enquiry and report. Complainant subsequently had inspection of the petition, and the report of the Superintendent, who stated that the complainant appeared to have been groundless. Complainant subsequently applied for a summons against the accused, stating that the petition was got up by him out of personal spite, and that the allegations made therein were totally false and groundless and made with a view to injuring his reputation and causing annoyance to him. Under these circumstances he charged accused with defamation and with giving false information to a public servant. His Worship granted the summons as applied for. When the matter came on for hearing before Mr. Dastur in the last week Mr. Kharas pleader for the defence contended that the case should be dismissed on the ground that complainant before instituting proceedings in a court of law, ought to have obtained the necessary sanction of the Police Superintendent. Mr. Duftary then asked for leave to withdraw the case, which was allowed by the Court and the accused was discharged. The complainant subsequently obtained the necessary sanction from the police officer in charge of the case and again applied for process against the accused before the same Magistrate, who granted the application. On the matter coming on for hearing subsequently the pleader for the accused contended that a withdrawal of a case amounted to an acquittal of the accused and that the re-issuing of a process against an acquitted person was illegal. The Magistrate, on the above grounds, refused to grant a fresh process against the accused. Against this order the complainant moved the High Court, and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, after hearing the arguments of both sides reversed the order made by the Magistrate and sent the case back for re-trial. The case came on for re-trial before the magistrate yesterday, and the complainant called witnesses to prove that he opposed to having signed the petition got up by the accused, stating that they merely signed it without looking to its contents and on the representation made by the accused. The defence called four witnesses to prove that the complainant had been guilty of one or two occasions made use of very filthy and indecent language towards accused. His Worship after discharging the accused remarked that the complainant had not called a single witness to prove that he was a respectable man and had not made use of the language attributed to him by the accused in the petition. The evidence called by the defence, though not enough sufficient to prove that the complainant did on the day in question, make use of abusive language towards accused, in such matter the charge of defamation could not be sustained. There was really nothing in the case and the complainant had made too much out of trumpery incidents. The accused only wanted to get on the good graces of the police as could be easily seen from the petition. The court, therefore, acquitted the accused.

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Identity's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 1, by all Chemists and Druggists, Bruce Lane (No. 1), or

THE PROSPECT OF FAMINE.

PRIVATE CHARITY IN ADEQUATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The speech made by Lord Elgin and the famine statistics supplied to the members by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn in the Supreme Legislative Council present to my mind many important and pressing problems in connection with the present grain scarcity brought on by want of timely rainfall necessary for the *kharif* and *rabi* crops. The most striking feature of the present famine is that it is confined not to one presidency or province but it extends over all provinces in India. It has lately made its appearance in Burmah also. The Viceroy, it is a satisfactory thing to note, has promised in his speech, in the Supreme Legislative Council, to help the leading men of position and influence in different parts of the country in the matter of giving relief to the distressed people by allowing liberty to Local Governments and administrations for opening up relief works in tracts where famine has been working havoc by carrying away thousands of our people. Local Governments and administrations are therefore free to exercise their authority and can, if they will, start relief works in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government. As the situation threatens us with dreadful prospects of the impending calamity I hope local Governments will not lose this splendid opportunity of gaining the hearts of millions of people by extending their helping hand to them. In the famine 1876 the hungry mobs died of starvation on account of the relief works having been opened late to be in any way useful to the famine-stricken people. The remarkable difference drawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn between the character of the famine 1876-77 and that of the famine of the present year is that in the last famine there were not as many facilities of carrying grain to the famine-stricken tracts as there are now, and consequently the famine mortality of 76 was very great. As many railways are constructed of late years the prices of food grain should have been lowered. The Dharwar and Hubli riots are reported to have been caused by the anxiety of the local supply being run down owing to the exportation of corn to other provinces. To my mind the scarcity or abundance of food grain is felt the same every where owing to railway communication as grain can be exported or imported when and when needed. In the *Bengal Dearth Famine* of 1876 which devastated the whole of the Maharastra, and which lasted for about 12 years, there were about 500 pevs or grain stocks in the Maharastra to meet the difficulty and that quantity was considered to be quite sufficient to save the people from starvation. The report of the famine Commission of 1876 sufficiently bears testimony to this fact. That thousands of pevs or grain stocks are insufficient to meet the demand is a clear index of the statement that population has increased tenfold centuries by leaps and bounds. Even taking the famines of the last and the present centuries and calculating the mortality and food-supply of the famines of the last 150 years we find that people in former times could withstand such visitations without any difficulty. The reason is quite plain. The population was small and the means to meet the disasters abundant. The converse is the state of things now. The population is large and the supply to overcome the calamities scanty. Though the famines of 1838 and 1853 were dreadful, food grain was plenty and the people did not feel the intensity of the calamity as much as they feel now as the scope of grain trade was very limited. The anxiety of the people at those times was to have in readiness supply sufficient to meet local demands. Now on account of the consumption of corn in large proportions owing to the increase of population, food grain supply ought to be sufficient, but owing to the exportation of corn from one province to another grain has become scarce now, even enough to provide for local consumption. It is advisable under the present circumstances to stop export. Keeping at the option of the scarcity of food-grain from this point of view would, I am afraid, be looked upon by political economists as regrettable, short sightedness and want of faith in the beneficial results of high prices or political economy. But I think the present competition of grain traders of one province with those of the other provinces in order to secure large profits has almost exhausted the supply requisites for local consumption. Adhering to the principles of free-trade is advantageous in some cases and on some occasions. But it is a mistake to suppose that the free trade policy always does us good. Free trade has done much good to England, and we see many English and a few native political oeconomists advocate free trade, but we must not forget the fact that even these advocates have preached and solicited people to stick to protection when necessity required. The example of the Americans throwing English tea in the seas for the simple reason that the English nation taxed tea, and other articles very heavily is sufficient evidence to prove that ultimately protection has been resorted to by those who loved free trade. Illustrations are not far to seek to carry conviction to the reasonable mind. Last year when the present Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, preaching the doctrine of equality, unreasonably and unjustly imposed on us an additional duty of 3½ per cent., on coarse cloth, indignation meetings wreheld all over the country protesting against the action of the Secretary of State on the ground of class interest. The people of India adopted resolutions at that time, by cotting English cloth entirely, relying on the principles of protection. So in times of scarcity people would be better advised to adhere to protection. At this critical juncture it is the first and foremost duty of Government to buy up all grain-stocks at market prices and sell them at cheaper rates to the people. Wheat from California, Australia and Persia, I hear, been lately imported by some Bombay trading firms and merchants of other important centres, and it is said that the Californian wheat will serve our purpose. My idea is that Californian wheat will not be sold at rates cheaper than the present famine prices, and then that attempt will be made in our interest. If Californian, Australian or Persian wheat be made available as at cheaper rates I admit this importation will benefit us to some extent and our sufferings would somewhat be mitigated. Wheat, jawari and rice are being quoted at very exorbitant prices recently, and I am fully persuaded that the prospects of famine are very dreadful. The most affected parts of the country, according to the latest newspaper and Government reports, are the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, a part of the Punjab, the Native States of the Bengal Presidency, the Native Chief sarkars of the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, the Berar Provinces and the whole of the Bombay Presidency except a part of the Gujrath and the Deccan, which means that this year's famine is expected to affect the whole of the country and as it is beyond the power of the people to rule the market prices of grain unless Government passes law fixing the prices of food grain according to circumstances and that the action which, I think, is possible some means should be found out to avert the danger. How to get through the present disastrous situation is a problem and all for serious consideration. The only alternative that can possibly be suggested to a reasonable mind to meet the difficulty is to request Government to open *relief works* for making provision for the poor who do not get labour and who are in a position to work. Also it is incumbent upon Government to start charitable institutions for feeding the disabled, viz. the lame, the blind, the mute and the old, incapacitated by nature to earn bread, for keeping body and soul together at this time. Reuter's Government reports published in my paper show that relief works have been started by Government in some affected parts of the country. The reports alluded to above do not mention the fact that the total quantity of food grain stocked in the starving Berar Provinces says that distress is anticipated and the condition of the agriculturists is precarious. Every one, who is acquainted with the real state of things, can say without any fear of contradiction that there is complete failure of crops. Three hundred hungry people numbering over 5,000 assembled in front of Mr. G. S. Khaparde's house clamouring and shouting for grain is a sufficient testimony of the fact that the food grain scarcity is very keenly felt here.

At a personal interview with Messrs. Khaparde Mudholkar and others, Mr. Lucas, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti District, at once agreed to hold a meeting of grain merchants, petty grain dealers, workers, pleaders, and other well-to-do and leading gentlemen of the town, and accordingly on Sunday, the 17th instant, a meeting was held in the municipal hall, the Deputy Commissioner presiding, to consider what steps should be taken to mitigate the miseries of the poor. The number of people assembled in the compound of the municipal hall may be estimated to exceed 10,000. At the meeting Mr. Lucas addressed the people in a fatherly manner requesting the grain merchants to lower the prices of food grain asking them to extend their helping hand to the dying and the starving mobs. He assured the audience that Government was bound to help them to alleviate the suffering of the distressed by sanctioning relief works, but he said that private charity and agreement to sell corn at lower rates would go a great way to improve the sad and pitiable condition of the miserable and hungry people. Agreeably to the Deputy Commissioner's request Shet Harjimal Balmukund, one of the biggest grain merchants at Amraoti, came forward and consented to sell jawari at 15 shers and wheat at 12 shers a rupee. Shet Harjimal in consultation with Messrs. Khaparde, Jog and Madholkar imported jawari and wheat from villages under the protection of a police guard and sold at the promised rates in the grain market on Sunday, the 18th instant. The leading gentlemen of the town, including Messrs. Khaparde, Madholkar, Jog and Sharandikar kept peace in the market with the assistance of the police. Mr. Narayensing Tahasildar was also present. The Deputy Commissioner came to the market at about 4 p.m. and remained for nearly 2 hours, seeing that the purchases were smoothly made. He was exceedingly pleased to see that the whole thing was managed with tact and judgment, forsight and prudence. Since last Wednesday, through the munificence of the prominent gentlemen there, a private depot has been opened in the Municipal buildings to sell jawari at 16 shers a rupee. This arrangement has inspired some confidence in the minds of the distressed people. Had Mr. Khaparde and others not taken measures in time, not only that the market would have been looted, but there was every probability of the middle and higher class people being robbed of their property. At Akola, Malkapur, Khamgaon and other places similar arrangements have been made. The opinion that private charity is inadequate to meet the growing demand. As famine-striken people without number are pouring from adjoining provinces, it is advisable that some measures should be adopted by Government in the shape of famine relief works. In times of scarcity Government relief works are the only means to meet the heart-rending condition of the people dying of starvation. I hear Government are considering the advisability of starting relief works in Berars, but there is no knowing when their plans and estimates would assume a practical shape. The difficulties to say that the sooner it is done the better for the people and Government. Water scarcity is also staring us in the face, and I do not know what dreadful prospects there are in store for us. I can safely say without any fear of contradiction that it is the bounden duty of Government to save the starving population of India by starting relief works, and I have reasons to say so. On the abolition of the License tax the Income tax was imposed on each holding and it promised that the surplus of the receipts accruing to Government from this tax would be laid aside every year, this surplus fund would be styled the Famine Insurance Fund, and that in times of famine this fund would be utilized for relieving the poor, dying of starvation. It is an open secret that Government have from time to time withdrawn large amounts for meeting the expenses of transfrontier expeditions. This famine fund, which would have by this time come to about 18 crores of rupees, has been year after year entirely exhausted to meet the deficits of these expeditions. We have a right, I am humbly of opinion, as British Indian subjects enjoying peace and liberty of thought and action under her Majesty's rule, to ask why this fund has been applied to purposes other than those contemplated by Government at that time and loyally and constitutionally a right, I think, to earnestly request Government to spend money out of that fund and save the hungry mob from starvation. I fervently hope that Government will do the needful in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

Amraoti, Oct 28. B. H. KARANDIKAR.

THE THANA FOREST TRIBES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If it is true that the Government have indirectly withdrawn the forest notification of Thana prohibiting the removal of dead wood and dry branches, there cannot be two opinions as to the wisdom and courage Government have shown in retreating gracefully for a false step inadvisedly taken. It will go a long way to remove the indignation—I had almost said despair—which the stringent policy in regard to forests had engendered in the forest tribes. Had not Government promptly taken this wise step we might have seen a revival of those incendiary fires which has so often destroyed some of the most valuable forests, fires which, as is well-known are the work of discontented forest tribes, and which from a financial point of view have cost the Government much more than the most stringent forest regulations could have brought into their treasury. The forest tribes here for ages past possessed various rights of user in forest tracts, and it is neither wise nor generous by wholesale acts of confiscation to deprive them of their valued privileges, and that, too, years after the Forest Act was enforced. In their petition to the Viceroy on Forest Grievances the people of Thana say that "the inhabitants of the Thana Collectorate may be divided generally into two classes, viz (1), the wild or jungle tribes, such as Thakurs, Katkaris, Vadkaris, Bhils, Kaikadis, Varlis or Aghris, who live and subsist in the forests and wastes on the hill-slopes; and (2) the inhabitants of the several towns and villages throughout the Collectorate. Further on the petitioners observe that," while the numerous aboriginals and the semi-aboriginalists who consist of the jungle tribes above-mentioned, have in like manner from ancient times lived in the depths of the forests and on slopes of the hills, earning a precarious livelihood by clearing and cultivating coarse grains on small patches of ground on the steepest and most inaccessible hill slopes, practice known as dalisultivation and by gathering and consuming or selling such forest produce as bundles of grass, wild flowers and fruits, medicinal herbs and roots, wild honey and wax procured often at imminent risk to their lives, and always after much toil and hardship, while for their humble dwellings they have always used the fallen and useless wood found in the forests and reeds, creepers, and leaves for the purposes of thatch and sufficient fuel for their household wants and to protect them during the rainy and winter seasons."

These tribes were estimated about 237,800, in the Thana Collectorate, and before the passing of the Indian Forest Act of 1878 all the inhabitants of Thana both villagers and forest tribes had the rights of wood and timber. Forests, fettered now with the customary cuteness saw through the underlying cause of these fires, issued during his regime as Revenue Councilor, a resolution which restored their old rights to the surrounding villagers and left the forest tribes and brought the Forest Department under the control of the Land Revenue Department thus terminating its existence as a separate department of State.

A REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT.

Before the Forest Act came into force cattle and sheep were freely allowed to graze in various forests and even distant places were given their respective grazing grounds. At the time of Survey Settlement of 1860-65, Government had allotted sufficient allotments of land for grazing grounds according to the number of cattle in different localities. Of course, at that time the area of population and the number of cattle and sheep must have been comparatively less than what they are now. It is said, at the time of settlement then made was all that could be desired. Now-a-days apathy all round has slowly crept on the authorities in this respect and the outcome we unpleasantly mark in the prohibition put on free grazing in the forests. Thanks to the narrow-hearted spirit in which Survey Settlement Department is always moving, we find it in its latest occupation actually curtailing the area of grazing ground for the cattle and sheep, and is going to work these dumb-driven agriculturists by this particular retrograde and heinous way of action. But the severity of its action will be more seriously felt by these indigenous tribes, the sanguine hope of which has been placed at the present critical juncture, when, with the famine threatening them, they will be no where to protect their cattle dying in numbers. How in the circumstance can they preserve their agricultural animals in the dire distress that has already made its appearance here, there, and everywhere in the country, when they themselves will certainly be reduced to such straitened circumstances as would make protection of their cattle an impossibility? Thus the beasts of agriculture will be equal sufferers with the famished if the famine once, as it will no doubt, be followed by the most disastrous. These beasts will either starve and die, or will be sold to the butchers at a ridiculously low price, to be slaughtered. The agricultural cattle are the backbone of the cultivating classes and there only maintenance, in the Government in its turn depend on the agriculturists for revenue, so my humble suggestion at this time of day is that free grazing should be large heartedly permitted everywhere, say, so long as famine calamitously sojourns in our midst. The present famine will be terrible in its sequele, and even by the grace of God, the agriculturists were to reap abundant harvest next year, they will not be wholly relieved of the distress. The Tahsildars to Government and the blood thirsty showcars will hang over them for a long time.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. P. B. DANTRA.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdas Madhowji, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The usual notice, convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was read out to the meeting :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their eleventh annual report on the affairs of the company and their audited accounts for the year ended 31st July 1896 which they request you to adopt. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during the year was bales 12,804 against 12,168 bales pressed during the preceding year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 35,797-14-1 including Rs. 2,031-7-6 brought forward from the previous account, which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 30 per share on the paid up shares, Rs. 15,000 ; to be carried to reserve fund account, Rs. 17,000 ; to be carried to depreciation fund account, Rs. 2,000 ; to be paid to company's head clerk as bonus, Rs. 50 ; balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 1,747-14-1—Total Rs. 35,797-14-1. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,31,000. One of your directors Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 31st July 1897, and to fix his remuneration.

On the motion of Mr. Anandrao Vinayak, the above directors' report and the audited accounts and balance sheet were taken up for the meeting 31st July last were adopted and carried. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per share was declared. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, who retired by rotation from the board of directors, was re-elected director of the company for the ensuing year. Mr. Wittoba Ramchundra Purab was re-appointed auditor for the current year on an annual remuneration of Rs. 75. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the past year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and imperceptible Face Skin Cosmetique, impacting a rich bloom to the Cheeks and always complexion to the Complexion Each Rs. 14. at MADON SONS and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon Mr. Justice RANADE.)

AN ALLEGED FALSE CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. PIR YAR MAHOMED SHAH.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. J. C. Gloster, the Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, transfered from the Sadar Court in Sind to the High Court under Section 527 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with both the assessors, convicted the prisoner under Section 211 of the Penal Code of the offence of having instituted criminal proceedings against and falsely charged one Lallu with having attempted to murder him by shooting at him with a gun, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for making such a charge. Lallu was tried and discharged by the Magistrate in March, 1895, and sanction was given for the prosecution of the present accused and most of the witnesses examined in the case against Lallu. Mr. Scott, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Motiram S. Advani, with Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the appellant, and Rao Saheb Wasodev J. Kirtikar, Government pleader, represented the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment, said : This case deals with the events of the 21st October, 1894. It was tried in the Court of Sessions at Kurrachee in February, 1896. I mention these dates, because although there have been inquiries held in March and December, 1895, it cannot be expected that the evidence given at the trial can be wholly uninfluenced by after circumstances and quite accurate as to details. The accused has been convicted of falsely charging one Lallu (hereinafter called the complainant) with attempt to murder him by shooting at him on the 21st October, 1895, at the village of Bhiksham which is about four miles from Halla in the Hyderabad (Sind) district. Between the complainant and the uncle of the accused, who was a Pir held in much reverence in the District there was considerable ill-feeling. Counter charges, as is common in such cases, had been brought by one against the other and the complainant was allowed by the authorities to carry a rifle and was given a guard of two policemen. There are two versions of what took place on the 21st October, one that of the complainant, the other that of the accused, and we have to determine whether the latter is proved to be false. The accused says (and this is what formed his charge against the complainant) that as he was coming home about 5 p.m., he met the complainant and shook hands with him and passed on, that he then heard the report of a gun and that a bullet passed close to his knee and buried itself in the wall in front of him, that he turned round and saw the complainant some eight or ten paces off, that Dilawar who was with him tried to seize the complainant, but the latter hit him in the face with his gun and made him desist, that the complainant then went on and that he went home and told his uncle. The complainant says that as he was going home about 4 p.m., he met the Pir accompanied by several of his followers and passed him without saluting, that on this the Pir called out to his followers "We got the deadly committed and disgraced Lallu, yet he does not salaam to me or touch my feet, pursue him and seize him," that being afraid he ran home and told his policemen to go to Halla with him to lodge a complaint against the Pir. The first point that strikes one is to enquire whether on this afternoon the complainant went out with his rifle or not. He says he did not. The Sessions Judge thinks that the balance of evidence points to the fact that he did. With this opinion I quite agree. The evidence of the two policemen proves conclusively that he did more than this, it is proved that in the complainant's bag there was one discharged cartridge case ; of course that may have been fired off before this day, still a man does not, I think, as a rule, carry discharged cartridge cases with him when he goes out ; at any rate the presence of one and one only is significant. There can then be no doubt that in saying that on this afternoon he did not go out with his rifle, the complainant has made a false statement. The evidence of the policeman shows that the complainant when he came home said that he had been beaten by the Mahomedans and that he wished to go to Halla to complain. There might, of course have been a complaint made of the Pir's order to pursue and seize him, but a complaint of an actual beating is a more tangible thing. It may be that the evidence of the witnesses is all to a fault here, I will, therefore, assume that the complainant did give certain information as to an assault having been committed on him by the Mahomedans and ask the policemen to go with him to Halla to lodge a complaint. Before, however, they set out one of the Pir's men came and told Babutsinph, one of the policemen that the prisoner wished to see him. Babutsingh accordingly went to the Pir's house and was there informed that the complainant had shot at the accused, and that he should keep him under surveillance. Babutsing says that he went back and told the complainant of this, and that then they went out together for Halla. The Sessions Judge seems to think that the fact that Babutsing set out with the complainant to go to Halla throws doubt on the story that he was directed to keep the complainant under surveillance. This point, however, is the fact that he attached little weight to the story and recognised it as merely a counter move to complainant's complaint. I do not quite follow him in this. It is not proved that the Pir's men had information was given by the Pir to Babutsing. Babutsing was under the orders of the complainant. He could not prevent the complainant from going to Halla and their going together. The Sessions Judge finds great fault with the conduct of Pirbux, one of the complainant's men, who, it appears, had been sent to Halla on the 22nd. The Sessions Judge finds great fault with the conduct of Pirbux, but I cannot agree with him. Pirbux came to the village and found the complainant with Babutsing at Paru's shop. He then made his enquiry and ordered the complainant to be formally arrested. There was, as far as I can see, no attempt to conceal the fact that the complainant had been at Paru's shop all night, the whole village knew this. Pirbux has given a full account of what he did on the 22nd, and I think his explanation as to why he did not examine the two policemen that day is satisfactory. He says that the complainant merely told him that he had been unjustly treated and said that he had no witnesses to prove that the Pir had got up a false complaint against him. The complainant says that he was arrested and taken to the Pire's otak and kept there two nights and two or three days, being beaten occasionally and not taken to Halla. This is another falsehood, for we know as a positive fact that he was at Paru's shop on the night of the 21st and at Halla on the night of the 23rd. On the 24th the accused was released on bail by the Magistrate. On the 22nd November (the day of hearing) he did not appear, and nothing more was heard of him till the 21st February, 1895, when he was brought up in custody having been arrested in the Gujarat district. On his arrest the accused gives the following account of what he did during the intermediate time. He says that he went to Kurrachee and consulted a pleader named Doulatram. The Pir's Sidis met him there and threatened him, so he went by rail to Gopang. At Gopang he saw the same Sidis, so he bought a fresh ticket and went on to Sakkar. There he saw the same Sidis again, so he went on to Amritsar. He became *behash* on arriving there, and when he recovered found himself in the hospital where he remained till he was arrested. Nothing exists on the record by which I can test the truth or falsity of this story. It seems slightly incredible, I cannot see why he should send men to Kurrachee and shadow, only, however, as far as Saksar, the complainant, against whom he had this charge pending, and I do not understand why the complainant should have run away so far and stayed away so long if the charge was false. However, after he appeared the committing Magistrate thought the charge was false, and discharged the complainant, and a charge was framed against the accused and all the witnesses (including Pirbux) for committing an offence punishable under section 211 of the Penal Code. This finishes the complainant's version. A greater liar than he has shown himself to be cannot, I think, easily exist. In every point on which his evidence can be tested he is found to be totally false, and he cannot even speak the truth as to the time he was at the Pir's otak. In support of this story four witnesses for the defence have been examined on the part of the prosecution—Babutsing, Bhojo, Jetho and Teku. I have already mentioned Babutsing and set out his evidence. It will be seen that he contradicts much more than he corroborates the story. Bhojo, Jetho, and Teku are disbelieved by the Sessions Judge. In so far then as the story of the complainant is relied on as proving the falseness of the charge, the case wholly fails, for the story itself is palpably false. Turning now to the story of the accused, that is to say the charge laid be him against the complainant, we have to see whether that is shown to be false. The Sessions Judge finds that it is on account of its inherent improbability and because it was supported by false evidence. The improbability, as far as I can gather from the judgment, is deduced first from the failure to promptly seize the complainant and, second, from the delay in having recourse to the authorities. With regard to the first there was an attempt made to seize the complainant at once, and it was only abandoned on account of the resistance made by the complainant who struck Dilawar in the face with a gun. In judging of improbabilities, we must consider the story in the form in which it is told, and after so doing I do not think that it is at all extraordinary or improbable conduct on the part of these people to have, under the circumstances they narrate, allowed the complainant to go away, they being quite unarmed and he armed with a rifle and a supply of cartridges. As to the delay the prompt information was given to the Police Constable Babutsing who was told to keep the complainant under his surveillance. It is true a report did not reach the Halla Police Station till 6 o'clock the next morning, but before the accused can be held answerable for this delay, he must be shown to be accountable for it. The evidence is that Ghulam Hussen was ordered that same evening by the Pir to go of and report at once. Whether he went at once and did not make his report until the next morning or whether he did not start until the morning, and it so in each case the reason why he did not, does not appear. As to the charge being supported by false evidence, the Sessions Judge relies on the evidence of Ramu and Asan. These witnesses, when examined before the Magistrate in support of the charge, on the 2nd March, 1895, said that they heard the report of a gun. In the Sessions Court they said that they made this statement through fear or compulsion practised on them by the Pir's men and that the statement was not true. At the time these men were examined in the Sessions Court, prosecutions were pending against them for having given false evidence before the Magistrate. It is impossible to estimate what effect this had on their minds, they may be speaking the truth or may be only trying to save themselves. In any case, however, I think it would be absolutely unsafe to accept their present evidence in the Sessions Court as true and to base a finding on it that the accused had supported his false charge by their false evidence. The evidence of Dilawar and Pinio stands on a different footing. These witnesses still adhere to their original story and maintain the truth of the charge. I can see no reason why they are not to be believed, beyond some slight discrepancies easily accounted for I cannot see that the Session Judge has given any reason for calling their evidence unreliable and improbable. It is not a very easy thing to concoct a charge of this nature. You must have not only a discharged Muslim-Hendu bullet and a hole in a wall with a witness to swear that he took that bullet out of that hole, and witnesses to swear that they heard the noise of a gun being fired off and witnesses to swear they saw the complainant fire off his gun at the accused at that place, but you must have the complainant himself armed with his gun at that place and alone too with no person to help him or to see what he did with his gun at his own house. Although, therefore, there is the evidence of persons other than Rama and Asan who heard the report of a gun being fired, and the evidence of the police that the bullet found in the wall was extracted from the bullets found in the complainant's gun and it is in evidence too that the complainant used never to fire at this wall in practice, I do not lay much stress upon this evidence. I will even go so far as to say that, although the evidence of Rama and Asan should be given by the Pir to Babutsing. Babutsing was under the orders of the complainant. He could not prevent the complainant from going to Halla and their going together. The Sessions Judge finds great fault with the conduct of Pirbux, the yield in the black-soil areas of Hoshangabad being singularly good ; but the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions also exported amounts considerably in excess of the average.

Last year's crop was then far in excess of the average, and the yield over the Provinces as a whole provably approximated to a 20-anna outturn.

At the time of framing the previous forecast for the present season the conditions of the soil and moisture was satisfactory and prospects were favourable. Since then, however, the conditions have not been altogether suitable to the crop. The rainfall of August was excessive, and continuous and considerable damage was caused to the early sown crop, especially in Hoshangabad and Nimar, where it is of much importance. At the close of that month the rain ceased suddenly and the scorching rays of the sun have withered up the plants on the higher lying lands. The crop is now reported to be deteriorating in the northern districts for want of sufficient moisture, but the present prospects of the later sown crop are fairly good. Early leave little to be desired. On the Nagpur Experimental Farm till has germinated well and is described by the Superintendent to be in excellent condition. The crop returns now received from the various districts indicate that only a 10-anna crop throughout the Provinces is to be expected. Allowance has doubtless to be made for the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. RANCHHODDAS TRIBHOVANDAS has contracted to PURCHASE the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease or mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the said Assistant Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the Undersigned at their office, No. 5, Hamam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, other wise all such claims (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any bank such claims if any.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that messuage or tenement land or ground held at the annual rent of Rs. 216-10-0, situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay, bounded on the East by the Malabar Hill Road, otherwise called the Ridge, with the messuage or bungalow and premises erected thereon with their appurtenances now numbered under No. 85, afterwards under No. 129, and now under Ward No. 3184, and street No. 108, containing by admeasurement 7262 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the South by the Malabar Hill Top Road or Ridge, aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property formerly of the late Bhaskarji Shivlalji but now of Mahomed Howji, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Cowasjee Pallonjee and Cowasjee Framjee and now of Jamsetji Ardesar Hormasji Wadia, and on or towards the East by the Road called Wilderness Mount Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. S. A. Shembeck and now of the said Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, AND MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1896, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government Resolution appointing Commander G. Wilson, R. I. M., Member of the Corporation.
2. Commissioner's minute, intimating the election of Mr. F. B. Savile as Member of the Corporation.
3. Question to be asked in the Extension for one month of the Privilege Leave granted to Mr. C. Murdan and to Mr. James W. Smith being allowed to continue to act for Mr. Murdan during such period.
4. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter from the Commissioner reporting the arrival of Dr. W. M. Haffkine to enquire into the outbreak of bubonic plague in Bombay.
5. Government letter stating that the Chairman of the Scientific Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the nature and history of the bubonic plague in Bombay, will be requested to apply direct to the Municipal authorities for any assistance the Committee may require.
6. Notification published by the Commissioner regarding the outbreak of bubonic fever. Resolutions of the Sanitary Committee thereon.
7. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction to the filling in of the Municipal well at Girgaum Back Road, at a cost of Rs. 8,066.
8. Ditto to the constant establishment, up to the 31st March, 1897, of the establishment employed in connection with the completion of the School and Market at Bhuleshwar road at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,000.
9. Ditto to the Drainage Engineer's engaging staff at a total monthly cost of Rs. 460, sustaining the necessary masters in the proceeding with the greatest possible despatch, to carry out all the house-connections depending on the laying of the gravitation sewers in Mandvi district, and that all the existing house-connections in that district be put in proper order at the cost of the owners.
10. Letter from the Drainage Engineer reporting that the pipes attached to infected houses are being removed by the Municipality, thoroughly washed with boiling water in the streets, scraped from inside, and then allowed to lie in a bath of carbolic acid, and requesting the Commissioner, from the Health Officer, reporting the steps taken in regard to cases of bubonic fever, &c. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Drainage Engineer, reporting the preventive measures taken in the Mandvi District in reference to the prevailing sickness.
11. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction to the transfer of Rs. 6,755 for cost of renewing and repairing a portion of the double-barrel storm-water drain in the Mint compound.
11. Ditto to the transfer of Rs. 2,100 from savings in the grant for Drainage, A, to meet excess in consequence of increase (1) in the contractors' rates for the supply of carts with bullocks, and (2) in the quantity of silt removed from catchpits, drains, and sewers.
12. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding detailed estimates, amounting to Rs. 54,488, of cost of improving the roadside drains in Khetwadi district.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—
13. Recommending sanction to the outlay of Rs. 4,486, being the difference between the original grant and the revised estimate for the construction of storm-water drains in Khetwadi district.
14. Ditto to the re-building and avoiding with proper gradients, of the existing cutchra open drains on each side of Northbrook Street, at a cost of Rs. 4,211.
15. Ditto to the grant of Rs. 6,765 to meet the cost of 45 palm of bullocks for the Health Department, to be purchased from Messrs. Carnegie and Sons, of Kirkee.
16. Ditto to the grant of Rs. 639 to meet the cost (1) of sending Messrs. F. J. Silva and Hari Bhikaji Bhandare to Poona in order to allow of their being instructed in the College of Science in the work of testing lightning conductors, and 2 of the purchase of necessary instruments.
17. Ditto forwarding to the Corporation with the expression of the Standing Committee's concurrence with the Commissioner's action in sanctioning a telephonic connection at the rate of Rs. 175 per annum with the residence of the Assistant Health Officer.
18. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee, up to 29th October 1896.
19. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 5,674-10-2, being the book value of 85 bullocks.
20. Government letter requesting Government may be favoured with information relative to the nature of the adulteration referred to by the Health Officer in his report for the first quarter of 1896.
21. Ditto forwarding copy of the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay for the year 1895, and Government Resolution thereon, and requesting attention to the subject referred to in para. 4 of the resolution.
23. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding, for decision applications from the Acting Executive Engineer, as to whether certain land in Mint Road should be sold to Mr. Purshotam Jeevandas or to Mr. Tyeb Ali Mahomedali.
24. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the pi rchase of 1,444-2 211 yards, Government land at Wadi Bunder required for the construction of the southern approach of the Sassoon Docks in connection with the new street from Wari Bunder to Ganpowerder road, at the rate of Rs. 18 per yards and rise, 2 per yard respectively.
25. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the agreement with Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan Mahomed by which, in exchange for Municipal land in Ripon Road measuring 37 square yards or thereabouts, he gives up to the Municipality, a plot of land on that road, of equal area, Municipality filling up at a cost of Rs. 135 the land to be made over to Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan, and bearing the costs of drawing up the deed of transfer.
26. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the application of Messrs. Gosling and Morris on behalf of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., for the extension of private road over the Tulsi water main from the south-end of the Company's Mill at Ferguson Road at the cost of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., and on certain conditions.
27. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding papers received with the Commissioner's memorandum with reference to petition to the Corporation, from Messrs. Narayen Kashinath, Bhawoo Mangilia and others, asking for the construction of a cross road from Sion Road to Matunga Railway Station.
28. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that Mr. Vishwanath Balkrishna Pradhan, be informed with reference to his letter to the President, of 3rd August last, that the Commissioner reports that the ground in old Hanuman Lane referred to by the applicant, was taken by the Municipality, for street improvement on the 9th July 1894, and, that as more than a year has elapsed since it was taken possession of, his claim for higher compensation than that offered cannot be considered, &c.
29. Consideration of the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1895-96, and the Report of the Municipal Auditors for the same period together with "Review" by the Standing Committee.
30. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider and report on the question of the disposal of town sweepings.
31. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting, as to what sum should be allotted yearly in addition to the sum annually budgeted for the improvement of streets and for widening of the existing streets in the congested parts of the city.
32. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, submitting papers relating to draft agreement for leasing school buildings and draft advertisement inviting offers for erecting such buildings, prepared by the Municipal Solicitors. Requesting that the Committee may be invested with authority to enter into leases of buildings for such purposes.
33. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 7th October 1896.
34. Ditto requesting the Corporation to accept the gift of Rs. 25,000 from the Chairman and Secretaries, Lord Harris Memorial Fund, towards the cost of erecting a school building to be named after Lord Harris.
35. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding list of private water mains taken over and proposed to be taken over by the Municipality.
36. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding statement showing the number of incandescent gas lamps, and the number which the Executive Engineer now proposes to allot for the roads mentioned in the statement.
37. The Health Officer's Report for the Second Quarter of 1896.
38. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding tables relating to death returns of the population in each district during the past 29 years, &c., asking sanction to the grant of Rs. 60 for the employment of a temporary clerk required to work up arrears of work in the Health Department, resulting from the preparation of these returns.
39. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur-road, for September, 1896.
40. Eighth Annual Report of the working of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 1895-96.
41. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 5,674-10-2, being the book value of 85 bullocks.
42. Government letter requesting Government may be favoured with information relative to the nature of the adulteration referred to by the Health Officer in his report for the first quarter of 1896.
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By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, October 30, 1896.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

We can report no improvement in the position of things either in the up-country districts, where the drought continues, nor at the Presidency itself, when the still-prevalent epidemic interferes with business; and next week we may expect to see the dulness deepened by the occurrence of the *Dewali* native holidays, during which the Banks and markets generally will be closed for three days. Since the date of our last report, very little has been done in Cotton in either direction; but the tone of the market has remained steady at previous rates; and in Wheat and Seeds, on days when these markets have been open, business for export has been upon a moderate scale to last week's prices. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated during the week considerably; but they close this evening 1-32d. lower for Bank Bills, and 1-16d. for Credits than they stood at a week ago. Money is tightening, 3½ per cent. Government Paper has advanced, on the whole, 1 3-16 per cent. during the week. Threes are unchanged at par. Freights have become quiet again, the recent advance in rates having militated against business. In Imports a very small business for the time of year is passing, and the harvest prospect naturally restrict the volume of transactions with the interior.

MONEY.—The growing tightness of Money, as indicated by the further advance of one per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates at the Board Meeting last week, was not illustrated by the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday last, which disclosed a most falling off in trade requirements of some 24 lakhs, the Cash Balance having become reduced to about the same extent at 128 lakhs. There was a considerable addition to Loans, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in Private Deposits, while there was a slight decrease in Bills Discounted, none of the other items in the Return calling for notice except Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, from which there had been withdrawals to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs.

Meantime, however, the demand for Money has become more active, and is approaching stringency; but the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay has remained at 6 per cent., the rate in the open market being 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Opened weak last mail-day, at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no attempt on the part of the bazaar to buy, but rates immediately gave way and Banks became unwilling sellers. The feeling in the market on Monday was steady to firm with 1s. 2-19-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The rate for Bank Wire Transfer advanced 1-16d. to 1s. 2 21-32d., but there were few buyers at that rate. The tone of the market continued the same on Tuesday, and for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank rates increase 1s. 2 11-16d. was named, with 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but there was very little business passing either way. Rates opened on Wednesday, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Demand was sold by the Banks at 1s. 2½d., but the rate dropped to 1s. 2 11-16d., when there were not many sellers. Yesterday the market was quiet and unsettled at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar came out as buyers when a good deal of business was done, and rates receded 1-16d. all round. This morning the market opened steady at 1s. 2. 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates fluctuated considerably during the day, Wire Transfer having sold as high as 1s. 2½d. to a small extent, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21-32d.	to	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.		per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.		do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 25d.		do.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2 15-16d.		do.
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-8d.		do.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2 31-32d.		do.
Francs 3 do.	1 13-21		do.
Do. 6 do.	1 37		do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened last mail-day at 101 9-16 for 3½ per Cents for Cash and the coming Settlement, and 101 3-8 for the November Account, and rates remained at this level in a steady market until near the close, when they became 1-8d. lower; 99½, nominal, was quoted for 3 per Cents. Flat in tone on Monday rates opened at 101½ for Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, and receded to 101 3-8, the quotation for the November Settlement having been 101 5-16; Threes remained at 99½, nominal. Rates moved upward on Tuesday, and those for 3½ per Cents for Cash and the Settlement after opening at 101 advanced to 101¾, with the November Account, at 101 11-16, closing quotations having shown a further advance of 1-16 per cent.; Threes stood at par, nominal. On Wednesday the market was firm and advancing in tone at 102 5-16 for 3½ per cents for Cash, 102½ for the Settlement, and 102 5-16 for the November Account. At the close a further rise of 1-8 to 3-16 per cent. was established, at which rates left off, with Threes at par. Yesterday the market was very unsettled, and rates for 3½ per Cents fluctuated a good deal, and rose at one time to 103 3-8 for the Settlement, and then declined to 102 3-8 for Money and the Settlement with 102 3-8 for the November Account, at which they remained for some time, but at the close 3-16 per cent. above these rates was named. Threes continued at par. To-day the market has been steady at a slight advance upon the opening rates for 3½ per Cents, say at 102 7-16 for Money and 102¼ for Account, on which level prices closed; with Threes quoted at par.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 133¼. Port Trust Bonds are 4½ per cent. higher, at 114½.

SHARES.—The market has been generally quiet during the past week, and the changes in prices have been in the majority of cases in favour of buyers. Bank Scrip especially stiff, as has been the case; in Presses, also, little movement shows has been wholly favourable to sellers; and in Miscellaneous shares sellers have had the larger share of consideration in the few changes that have taken place. Our prices this evening, as compared with last Friday's show an advance of Rs. 45, in Oriental; of Rs. 40 each, in Framjee Petit, and Queen; of Rs. 30, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 25, in Hindustan; of Rs. 15 each, in China and Western India; of Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 7½, in Mazagon; of Rs. 5 each in Central India, and David; and a decline of Rs. 50, in Presidency; of Rs. 40 in Sholapore; of Rs. 30, in Standard; of Rs. 25 each, in Hope, Indian Manufacturing, Jubilee, and Morarji Gocouldas; of Rs. 20 each, in City of Bombay, Currimbhoy, Sassoon; of Rs. 15 each, in Howard and Bullough, Imperial Cotton, James Greaves, and Southern India; of Rs. 10 each, in Britannia, Jewraj Balloo, Mahalaxmee, Union Spinning and Manufacturing, Ripon and Southern India; of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 3, in Anglo-Indian. In Presses, Bombay Cotton, and Mofussil, are Rs. 15 higher each; Tow Boar, Rs. 10; and Olaba, Rs. 5; while New Indian, are Rs. 2 1-2 lower. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burmah Trading, have advanced Rs. 15, the second issue; Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 10; Port Canning, Rs. 5; and Thacker and Co., Rs. 2. While, on the other hand, Bombay Flour, have declined Rs. 25. In Banks, Bank of Bangal, are Rs. 45 lower, and Bank of Bombay, Rs. 14.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—A very small business for the time of year has been done in staple *Grey Goods* during the past week, up-country buyers having operated very sparingly on the ground that the demand from the district markets is very poor, the advance in the prices of food-stuffs causing people to buy very little cloth. Stocks are the same as last week, and price generally are weaker. A very small business has been done in Bleached, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods, prices of which have tended on buyers' favour. *Locally made* Goods are very dull and stocks of the same are considerably on the increase. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar for the week have been about 2,500 packages; and of *Local* Goods some 900 bales.

YARNS.—Business in *Imported Twist* has been slack, but the market has been steady at previous rates. China buyers do not show any eagerness to buy *Bombay Spinnings* even at the reduced rates now ruling. Exchange at Hong and Shanghai, has fallen considerably, and therefore the China demand is extremely poor. Spinners here are more willing to sell, but find few buyers. The week's Sales are put down at 3,000 bales, and the market closed falling, as the following official quotations:—

Twist				per lb.
,,	8s	,,	4 15-16	,,
,,	10s	,,	5	,,
,,	12s	,,	5 1-8	5 5-8 ,,
,,	16s	,,	6	,,
,,	20s	,,	6½	,,
,,	24s	,,	7	,,
,,	30s	,,	7 3-8	,,
,,	40s	,,	8	,,

Mule, As. 4¾ to 4¾

METALS.—There has been a decline of 1 anna per cent. in the price of *Copper*, and of Re. 1 on that of *Yellow Metal*, the former market having been steady, and the latter quiet in tone; business having been slack in both, *Iron* has been in moderate request and is steady at previous rates.

COAL.—*Singareni* still continues to sell in large quantities. Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Seelpore* ex. steamer, at Rs. 12, and of *Sandoria*, ready, ex. steamer, at Rs. 12½ per ton, *Cardiff* Coal on Bunder is in request and is selling at Rs 24 per ton. The market closes steady to firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley		...	nil.
West	,,	...	,,
Australian	,,	...	,,
Powell's	,,	...	,,
Cardiff	...	...	Rs. 24 per ton.
Japan	...	...	,, 23 ,,
Singareni	...	...	,, 13½ ,,
Seelpore	...	...	,, 12 7-8 to Rs. 13 p. t.
Sanctoria	...	...	,, 12 ,,
			,, 13 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have had another very slow week again in this staple, neither exporters nor local spinners having been in the market for more than a few hundred bales a day as a rule; but the feeling has been steady throughout, and prices have remained without further movement. Small lots of the new crop Bengal continue to come to market; and parcels of the most forward growths of Oomrawattee may shortly be expected to arrive. The purchases for the week by exporters have aggregated about 3,000 bales, consisting of old and new Bengal, and old Oomrawattee and Dholleras descriptions, while the Mills have taken some 2,500 bales of the same kinds, and a little Compta. This evening the market closed steady, a moderate business having been reported during the day, and prices all unchanged.

The situation with regard to crop prospects remained unchanged up to Monday morning, the official telegraphic weather and crop reports having reported no rain over any portion of the cottom area. In the Bengal circle Cottom was arriving in the more forward districts, and picking was going on in others; and the same may be said of the Oomrawattee circle generally. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and the Cotton plants were flourishing and in flower, as they were also in the Wadhwan district of the Dholleras circle, and at Dhollera itself the plants were improving, while at Veerumgaum they were suffering from hot winds. In the Bellary district the plants were seriously damaged by drought.

The drought in the Mofussil having continued since Monday, there was little to add in yesterday's telegraphic advices to those received on Monday as chronicled above, and prospects of the harvest generally become more gloomy daily. With regard to Cotton, the picking of the crop was going on more or less in Bengal and Oomrawattee circles in fine bright weather. At Broach the plants were flourishing, in flower, and snowing bolls; and the same may be said of the crop in some districts of the Dholleras circle, but in others the plants were suffering from hot winds.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	For lb. C. & F.
Sengal, Fine		Rs.	172 3-3-16d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	162-3-1-32d.
Do. Good		,,	150-2 27-32d.
Salatee, Fine		,,	187-3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	179-3 3-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		,,	176-3 1-4d.
Oomra, Fully Good		,,	189-3 15-32d.
Dholleras, Fine		,,	203 3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	192-3 17-32d.
Do. Good		,,	182-3 11-32d.
Broach, Fine		,,	194-3 9-16d.
Do. Good		,,	183-3 13-32d.
Western		,,	214-3 7-8d.
Do. Good		,,	208-3 3-4d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896.	1895.	1894.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	5,000	8,597	2,018
From 1st Jan. to 29th October	1,209,554	1,477,141	1,514,213
Clearances to Great Britain and the Continent.			
For the week	3,607	.....	795
From 1st Jan. to 29th October	7,64,141	618,476	778,813
Clearances to China, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	3,689	393	200
From 1st Jan. to 29th October	318,865	140,229	146,939

WHEAT.—The market for this staple has been closed again during a portion of the week under notice owing to the continued prevalence of a severe fever epidemic; but on days when business has been transacted, the feeling has been generally steady, and a moderate amount has been reported on the basis of previous rates which have remained as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	6 1 3	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	6 0 6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	6 1 0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	5 15 0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	6 4 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	5 12 0	,,
Hard Red	,,	6 0 0	,,

SEEDS.—The native dealers have also declined business in this market on some days, owing to the epidimic; but on others, a moderate business for shippers account has transpired at previous quotations, at which the market has remained steady. The following are this evening's closing prices:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0 to 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	8-5-0 to 8-8-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore	8-2-0 to 8-4-0	,,
Do. Red do.	7-14-0 to 8-0-0	,,
Gingelly, White	46-0-0 to 47-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	44-0-0 to 45-0-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	46,750	44,778	31,599
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th October	3,634,907	4,375,735	3,125,508
Linseed for the week	30,338	7,507	11,295
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th October	3,389,355	2,608,166	5,165,646
Rapeseed for the week	30,204	8,485	5,313
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th October	1,205,677	2,024,719	3,322,657
Gingellyseed for the week	41,292	25,010	17,233
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th October	343,009	837,264	893,844

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Three hundred and ten non-commissioned officers and men have started in order to reinforce the North Stafford and Gloster regiments in Egypt.

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND SILVER ORE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

An immense deposit of silver and lead ore has been discovered at Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, and rich auriferous quartz reefs have been found to the North of St. John's.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, AND ONE MAN ONE VOTE IN VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 30.

The Legislative Assembly of Victoria has passed the Womens Suffrage and One Man One Vote Bills by large majorities.

ENTERIC FEVER IN THE NORTH STAFFORD REGIMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Since the return of the North Stafford Regiment to Cairo from the Nile expedition, there have been thirty-four cases and seven deaths from enteric fever among the men.

ARREST OF A PLANTER IN CUBA.

An English sugar planter, named Beattie, has been arrested in Cuba, charged with instigating the setting of fire to houses.

THE MATABELE WAR.

The submission of the Matabele Chiefs continues, and it is believed the fighting is virtually over.

CONSPIRACY IN THE SULU ISLANDS.

A conspiracy has taken place in the Sulu Islands, where the Governor is arming a local force which has been raised.

Troops are also being despatched to the scene of action from Manila.

OBJECTIONS IN THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It is reported that the Jockey Club will request the owner of Winkfield Pride, which won the Cambridgeshire, to explain certain inconsistencies in the running of the horse.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward English mails of the 23rd October, left here, at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the homeward English mails of the 24th instant, arrived here, at 7-30 p.m., to-day.

CROP REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The crop reports are again unfavourable. The cry for rain continues to come from all quarters, and prices are still rising. Difficulty in regard to fodder and water in some places becoming greatly, and the outlook is bad, and is likely soon to be more serious.

The total number on relief works was nearly fifty-four thousand against twenty-eight thousand last week and are likely to increase.

CAVALRY CAMP ABANDONED.

The Cavalry camp which was to have been held at Nowshera during the current cold season, has been abandoned.

THE INDIAN TROOPING SERVICE.

The s. s. Clive conveys the two advance companies of the 24th Madras Infantry from Madras to Cochin, on the 5th November, arriving the latter port on 9th idem. The vessel thence resumes.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

The original programme in connection with the representation made by the Simla Municipality regarding the bill to exempt Government buildings from operation of Municipal laws, will be introduced in the Council on the 15th prox. Great fear has been expressed in the *Civil and Military Gazette* that owing to the channel of communication between the municipalities and local Governments, such representations will be too late for consideration. The fear is quite groundless as opinions on the bill will not be due to the Government of India till the 31st December, and the bill will not be considered probably till February next. The municipalities will, therefore, have ample time to make representations.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Harvey James resigns the Civil Service from the 8th November.

Captain Gastrell, Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, is granted 8 months' leave.

Lieutenant Ware, Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed Assistant Political Agent, Swat Valley.

Surgeon-Captain Armstrong, Residency Surgeon, Nepal, is appointed Medical Officer, Erinpura Irregular Force, but continues to officiate in Nepal.

Mr. Davis, Assistant Political Agent, Swat, is appointed to officiate as Political Officer there.

Captain R. Wapshare is confirmed as 1st Squadron Commander, and Second-in-Command, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Lash, Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry and 2nd Lieutenant Hodgkinson, Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, are admitted in the Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Grant is appointed to officiate as Surgeon Naturalists, Marine Survey, India, vice Surgeon-Captain Anderson is deputed to the Calcutta Museum.

Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, Royal Indian Marine, is granted 1 year's leave.

Lieutenant the Hon. E. S. H. Boyle resigns the Royal Indian Marine.

Mr. W. Carnduff is appointed on probation to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Superintending Engineer, State Railway, retires.

The following postings of Assistant Engineers are made by the Secretary of State for India :—

From the Royal Indian Engineering College, Madras—J. B. Lutman, M. Brown, and C. T. Mullings. Bombay—J. B. Chapman and R. C. J. Radcliffe. Bengal—G. T. Huntingford. N.-W. Provinces—H. Rigg. Punjab—R. Brooks and A. R. Murray. Burma—T. N. Piddocke. State Railways.—J. H. Lovell and F. A. Hadow.

The following qualified apprentices are appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents :—I. G. Morgan and Satis Chandra Maulic.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

Good service pensions are conferred on Colonel M. G. Gerard, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, and Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commanding the Deesa District.

CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION ABANDONED.

POONA, Oct. 30.

The camp-of-instruction of Bombay and Poona troops combined, which was fixed to take place in the vicinity of Khandalla, from 18th January, will not take place.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist from Calcutta Madras and Colombo arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goleonda left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marie Valerie from Kobe left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhollers	3 22-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	108 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	29 13-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending, yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £30,300,000; Increase, £100,000; Public Deposits, £5,700,000; Increase, £400,000; Other Deposits, £43,000,000; Decrease, £2,200,000; Other Securities, £30,900,000; Decrease, £1,500,000; Notes and Gold, £20,300,000; Increase, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

Army Medical Staff.—The undermentioned officers on arrival from England are posted to general duty as follows :—

Surgeon-Lieut. Fleury to Sind District.

Surgeon-Tib i s to Poona District.

Military Works Department.—Second-Lieut. Garrett, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, will be posted to Kurrachee Division, Military Works, as attached officer.

Army Veterinary Department Veterinary-Lieutenant Barrary, is transferred from Neemuch to Karachi, vice Veterinary-Lieut. Hunt, appointed temporarily to Army Remount Department.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Palmer, on promotion to that rank from 40th Field Battery, is posted to No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery. So much of Command Order, No. 537, of 23rd October 1896, as relates to Captain Palmer, is cancelled.

Under instructions from the War Office it is notified that exchange of Battalions between the officers named below has been sanctioned on condition the public be put to no expense by this arrangement :—Lancashire Fusiliers.—Captain Ormond, 1st to 2nd Battalion; Captain Bishop, 2nd to 1st Battalion. Captain Bishop is directed to return home and join the 1st Battalion accordingly.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under leave rules for Staff Corps specified. The period of leave to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieutenant Hay, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service sixth year, commenced 24th July, 1896.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate. The leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty and till the date of sailing. The specified period of leave to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieutenant Hocken, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for one year. Pension service seventh year, commenced 1st March, 1896.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Bombay Cavalry—Colonel Currie, for six months, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

4th Bombay Rifles—Lieut. Ford, for three months, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

THE PANIC AMONG THE STUDENTS.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 30.

A grand public meeting of sympathising parents restraining students owing to plague, was held here. The chairman, the Honorable Mr. Ranchodlal, was authorized to telegraph to the University and the Chancellor to reconsider the Syndicate's resolution, urging the necessity of changing dates, creating centres at Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi to meet the present requirements. The Honorable Mr. Setalwad moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Jivanlal, Barrister-at-law, and supported by Rao Bahadur Lalshankar. Mr. Majmudar, Barrister-at-law, moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Rao Saheb Madhavlal and supported by Kavi Dalpatram. About a thousand students were present.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, Captain R. F. Briscoe, will sail, to-day, for Marseilles and Brindisi with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

For Marseilles.

Arbuthnot, Mrs G H	Lyle, Surg-Major
Arnitage, Lt W S	Mackintosh, Mr and Mrs E S
Barnett, Lieut C	Mackintosh, two Misses
Barrow, Lieutenant E G	Moberley, Capt F J
Barrow, Mrs and child	Moberley, Mrs
Bohewell, Master	Mechill Miss
Bor kh, Mr D K	McCulloh, Mr A
Bowen, Miss	Moncrieff, Mr Scott
Brett, Mr	Nugent, Mrs J
Clark, Mr and Mrs and child	Ogg, Mr O
Collinson, Mr H M	Oliver, Mr
Chambers, Mrs G L	Oxley, Miss
Carmichale, Canon	Ommanney, Mr H T
Corkhill, Capt and Mrs	Parsons, Mr F C
Dixon, Mr and Mrs E W and child	Pawler, Mr F A
Davis, Mrs and Miss	Partridge, Mr E C
Dean, Major H A	Partridge, Mr W
Elives, Mr F F	Robertson, Mr G
Eliott, Lieut-Col G	Vatlean, Mrs and child
Elwin, Mr E A	Rana, General Zeet Zung Bahadur, wife and two sons
Evans, Miss	
Farquharson, Mrs	Sizel, Mr E E
Fenwiz Lieut-Col G C	Shenard, Mrs and son
Fegan, Capt and Mrs	Shaw, Mr H N
Fie-ber, Mrs R	Searle, Miss
Godfrey, Major H	Twigz, Major R
Gaskell, Capt E T	Vidal, Capt L H
Grey, Mr J	Winmill, Mr G
Hill, Mr C H	Western, Capt J S E
Hixon, Capt J Courtney	White, Capt E D
Hebbert, Mr and Mrs F B	White, Mrs P and 2 daughters
Harris, Major	Watkinson, Mr A E
Jermyn Capt T	Wilson, Miss C
Jermyn, Miss	Younan, Surg-Capt A C

For Brindisi.

Dopp, Mr C S	MacGregor, Surg-Lieut-Col J
Edwards, Capt and Mrs J B	Robbinson, Capt and Mrs C
Goodfellow, Genl W W	Thomas, Miss
Goodfellow, Miss	

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Oriental, 7th November, 1896.

For Brindisi—Mr T Horsfall and Mr Walsh.

Per s s Caledonia, 18th November, 1896.

For Brindisi—Lieut A Forbes.; Miss Chadwick; Mr and Mrs G J Joseph; two Misses Joseph; Mrs Wapshare and child; Mr W Mackenzie; Major and Mrs W H Lewin, child and infant; Col and Mrs Muir; Lieut A A Trotter; Mr and Mrs D C Johnstone; Miss Johnstone, child and nurse; and Rev Alexander Souter.

For London—Mrs Shanhorr and three children; Mrs W H Maynard and infant; two Misses Miller; Mr E R Ross; Mrs Worthington; Mr and Mrs C T Evans; Mrs Carmichael; Rev H Cowley; Mrs W G Wood; Mrs Mellor Mr C Fitch; and Mr F W Emery.

Per s s Peninsular, 28th November, 1896.

For London—Mrs Jennings; Miss Beauchamps; and Mrs W P Wharton.

Per s s Ganges, 5th December, 1896.

For Brindisi—Lieut-Col F C Maisey and Rev W B Collins.

Per s s Oriental, 9th December, 1896.

For London—Mrs H B Thornhill and 2 sons.

FRACAS AT MAHIM.

YESTERDAY afternoon, an American gentleman, living in a house at Mahim, was charged by the police with discharging fire arms at a crowd of natives who were threatening him and throwing stones at his door. It appears that the Sahib desired to get rid of the malee who occupied a small tenement in the compound. The malee refused to go as he was employed by the landlord. The tenant objecting to the presence of the malee's wife in the compound, endeavoured to expel them both on Thursday. The malee's friends gathered round and successfully resisted the eviction. Yesterday a crowd of these people assembled and made a demonstration against the Sahib and threw some road metal at the door. The Sahib got a gun and fired two shots in the air, which he followed up by firing into the midst of the assailants. Fortunately no one appears to have been killed or wounded, the police arrived and the American gentleman was taken before the Commissioner of Police. He claimed to have acted within his right, his house having been attacked with stones. The law not permitting any fire-arms to be discharged within fifty yards of a public high way without permission of the police authorities, or into a crowd without grave reason, the American has been charged with discharging fire arms to the danger of the public.

MILITARY DRAFTS.

The undermentioned Officers, arrived from England in the Transport Dilwara on the 29th instant and proceeded on duty with Drafts by Rail as follows :—2nd Lieutenant C. B. Thackeray, R. A., with drafts of No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A.; Nos. 8 9 and 13 Easter Division, R. A.; 2nd Lieutenant R. L. Bourchier, R. A., with draft of No. 6 Field Battery, R. IA; Lieutenant C. C. Noot, R. A., with drafts of Nos. 11 and 22nd of Western Division, R. A., and No. 23th Eastern Division, R. A; Captain J. R. Stansfield, R. A., with drafts of 9th and 16th Western Division, R. A; 2nd Lieutenant G. S. Wilkes, R. A., with drafts of 23rd and 30th Field Battery, R. A. and No. 4 Eastern Division, R. A; 2nd Lieutenant C. H. St. L. Chamier, R. A., with draft of 33rd Field Battery, R. A; 2nd Lieutenant A. M. Cotwile, R. A., with draft of 21st Field Battery, R. A; Captain L.G. Jonlds, 1st East Surrey Regiment, with draft of their own Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant C.A. Ferguson, 1st East Surrey Regiment, with draft of their own Regiment; Lieutenant O. B. Pritchard, 2nd Welsh Regiment, with draft of his own Regiment; Captain W. G. Wolridge Gordon, 1st Royal Highlanders, with draft of 1st Royal Highlanders; Lieut. A. Mudge, 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment, with draft of 1st Royal Highlanders; Major A. J. W. Allen, 1st East Kent Regiment, with draft of 1st K. O. S. Borders; 2nd Lieutenant R. C. Gibb, 1st K. O. Scottish Borders, with draft of 1st K. O. S. Borders; and Captain R. de H. Burton, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, with draft of 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

CAPTAIN FIENNES, Military Knight of Windsor, and formerly of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died the other day, after a prolonged illness, at his residence in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle. The deceased officer was the fifth son of the thirteenth Baron Saye and Sele, whose ancestor, Geoffrey De Saye, was one of the twenty-five Barons who opposed King John, while another predecessor, Colonel Nathaniel Saye, served under Cromwell during the Civil War. Captain Fiennes was educated at Eton. He fought in the Crimea with the storming parties of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusilers in their attacks upon the Redan and for his services was awarded the Crimean medal, with Sebastopol clasps, and the Turkish medal. The gallant officer afterwards went with his regiment to India. Tee Queen subsequently appointed him a Military Knight of Windsor, and at the time of his decease he was upon the Royal foundation. He was in the sixty-first year of his age.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

PEOPLE who have an eye for dainty design, for crafty workmanship, for practical æstheticism, will find immense pleasure in a visit to the fifth exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society at the New Gallery, Regent Street. Their satisfaction will be greatly augmented too, if they have purses full enough to allow them to gratify their desires for similar possessions. If not—well, if not, the recording angel will have his work cut out during the continuance of the show in taking down the names of transgressors against the 10th Commandment.—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours' goods." There is temptation to covet mostly everything, except perhaps, a massive chimney piece or inglenook, which would be a white elephant in a town house; or a pair of gigantic demesne gates; or a pulpit—a lovely thing in oak and leather with a text hammered in nails upon the steps to keep the reverend preacher from his footing. These things the average woman can do without.

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If she can keep her soul under control, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition is the place for the average woman to go and study how to make her house and home beautiful. These cunning craftsmen and craftswomen have such simple pretty dodges for turning something usually hideous into "a thing of beauty and a joy forever.' Common match-boarding, usually a trial to good taste, is decorated so as to divert the eye from its hard lines. Coarse canvas is disguised with luminous paint to make a wonderful screen, and common towelling is transformed—not into the tucked and puckered abomination that used to pose as antimacassars but into splash backs for wash stands, side board cloths &c., for which it is decorative and entirely suitable. The patch work is not that monstrously ugly thing called crazy—at least there is method in its madness. It follows beautiful shapes and patterns. It carries out an idea and lends itself gracefully to its purpose.

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Though the exhibits for the most part are costly objects, because they are made of the best materials and have had infinite pains bestowed on their manufacture, the Society does not aim only at improving the belongings of the well-to-do. There is no such snobbishness about the promoters of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. It would be untrue to the principles and practice of its great chief and president William Morris, whom it just now mourns, if it were not rigidly socialistic recognizing all men and women as equals. A glance at the exhibits will prove that this show is unlike other shows where the proprietor or manufacturer marks the goods with his name only for fear a customer might defraud him of profit by giving his order direct to the workman. Every one, designer, worker, exhibitor is given his or her share of credit in the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. In the list of members of the Society, the same recognition of equality is carried out. The president and executive committee do not lead the way in bold type, as in other associations. The names are in alphabetical order, with an asterisk to denote that they belong to the committee, and there is no special glory for any one, unless the A's fancy themselves because they are at the top, like the old lady of the name of Anglin who chortled pleasantly at the special respect she was shewn in her town by heading the list of the inhabitants in the rate book.

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The tempestuous weather that we have had recently has had the good effect of driving the Regent street crowds into the Exhibition from the rain and wind. But judging by the remarks they are not a very appreciative crowd. It seems as if small faults were more apparent to them than great virtues. "What point is there about that ridiculous pack of cards?" one lady asked another. "I should think any design was good enough." If she had been a thorough gambler she could not have expressed her feelings better. But in time the cards would have been exceedingly interesting. The designs were painted by R. Anning Bell. Every king, up and down, had his own distinct face and action. There was no repeat in the pattern. The queens were all charming and expressive. Their gowns were characteristic and fanciful. The queen of spades was a lovely gardener with flowers in her hands. The queen of diamonds wore a gorgeous robe like Bernhardt as Cleopatra, and clubs and hearts were also well represented. A great deal of character was given the knaves too. In fact, this pretty pack of cards if introduced will be fatal to card-playing. Instead of considering and he died. The sailors wanted to bury him English-fashion, sew the body up and attach a weight to the feet, but the Mohammedans would not hear of it and insisted on burying the body in their own way which was by laying the body gradually down the side of the ship and allowing it to gently slide into its watery grave. One native lady passenger lost her husband, three grown-up daughters and 1,500 dollars in cash.

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The revival of ornamental wooden bedsteads as a fashion is due mostly to the firm of Morris and Co. Whatever advantages of portability and cleanliness are claimed for the cast-iron bed that is manufactured by the million for us, it cannot be said that it is elegant in form or decoration. It is sometimes made very gorgeous with brass ornaments, but mostly it is cheap and nasty. A novelty of the Arts and Crafts is a nickelled iron four post bedstead, with head and foot piece of interwoven chain. The drapery, dark peacock blue moreen, was ornamental. The bedspread was embroidered linen done in rather a conventional design of a flower in each square. The bed altogether gave one the effect of being mediæval. It seemed to suggest a crusader going to bed chain, armour and all in it.

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But there was an ideal wooden bedstead, exhibited by Mr. Edgar Wood. It was made of some kind of light coloured wood, elegantly shaped and inlaid in simple designs. Across the head of the bed ran the legend, "Great bear ever loved repose." The idea was very nice. No doubt great men do like easy sleep in fine beds. But they are not singular in their taste. Mean men, and worthless men and lazy good-for-nothing men have ever loved repose also—in fact that's the nuisance of them mostly to their wives, they won't get up in the morning. They keep the breakfast and the maids waiting to the detriment of the peace and comfort of the whole house. The legend no doubt will sell that bedstead in no time. There are such a lot of men, who reading it will fancy that their love of their beds comes from their minds being great. The artist who designed that motto will have a great deal to account for.

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There were some very graceful designs for inlaid woodwork exhibited by the Hon. Mabel de Grey. They were carried out by a worker of the Home Arts Association. One was a small medicine cupboard—a useful pretty thing for a bedroom. There is nothing so unpleasant to the eye as a row of medicine bottles. Another design was a long box—too long for music or work, yet too dainty for golf sticks. The front panel was inlaid wonderfully with a variety of mushrooms of all sizes and shapes, and interwoven with them the words "What God hath made, that call not thou unclean." Texts and proverbs are used very generally in the work of the Society. It is a revival of early English manners that were quaint and pretty when they came in appropriately. But occasionally the modern artist is a little indiscriminate in his or her selection. On a cup or porridge bowl one lady inscribed the words, "Drink, pretty creature, drink." Now what if an ugly thirsty person took up the bowl. Would it not be unkind and ludicrous?

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There was a good deal of fanciful pretty jewellery and ornamental gold work exhibited, but except that the designs were less conventional than the ordinary goldsmith or jeweller's, the Society Craftsman seems to have no advantage. If anything, shop work is more accurate and highly finished. The same may be said of another branch of metal work in which the Artist Craftsman is trying his hand—that of dish-covers. The forms of the covers exhibited were much more pleasing than the ordinary dish-covers of commerce. The handles too were more shapely and elegant and suitable. But the finish left a good deal to be desired. In this line the Craftsman has decidedly something to learn from the manufacturer.

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In one special branch of design, that of electric light brackets and holders, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition deserves special commendation. There always has been a difficulty in making electric lighting entirely decorative. The wires are not so manageable as gas tubing. They must always be get at able too—at least while the art of placing them and using them is in its infancy. In the models for electric lamps the artists have managed to use the wires as part of their design. It is not hidden away. It is made as pretty as it can be with coloured silk covering and twisted in and out, or drawn taut across the brass bracket which supports it.

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Among the most interesting of the exhibits are two pianos in strange shapes. One is encased in a green press with doors, brass clamped. When the doors are opened the keyboard is seen in the usual position inside. A couple of brass candle scones are placed conveniently inside. The top lights up, as in ordinary upright pianos, but is much wider. The legs are simple and old-fashioned. There seems to be no difference in the placing of the mechanism. The pedals occupy the same position. It is only a modification of the outer case to suit furniture of a room of early English style. The second piano was a variety of this.

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One room is entirely devoted to the works of Ford Madox Brown, a painter whose mind and method was in sympathy with the Arts and Crafts movement. In fact so long ago as 1858 Madox Brown made an effort to exhibit designs of furniture at the Hogarth Club, but the hanging committee, not considering the designs to be specimens of "fine Art proper" rejected them. In the short review of his life given in the catalogue, the writer Ford Madox Hueffer says :—"As an artist, Madox Brown's personality was scarcely a nineteenth century one. He seemed to derive his inspirations from different and distant sources. It would be impossible to apply the adjective "fin de siecle" to him. His mind was almost Chaucerian and his work mirrored his mind. Simple and shrewd, rough and sympathetic, tractable and obstinate, he was to the end of his life more than half a child. His sympathies were so wide that he seldom expressed himself inadequately whether his subjects were of the hempen homespun or the grandly tragic. . . His work was always broad, not very often delicate or particularly subtle, insular rather than cosmopolitan, but never lacking in a sort of noble personal style." This is the character that shews in the pictures at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. They are on the whole ugly, at the same time one must recognize that they have a certain beauty of their own—the beauty of truth and sincerity.

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The exhibits of the Kelmscott press Mr. William Morris's own works are shown in cases. His poems and prose are beautifully reproduced in quaint large type with fine borders. On the top lies a laurel wreath with a poem written by Walter Crane to his dead friend's memory. It ends with this line :—

"In Life's House Beautiful a spirit rare."

WRECK OF THE TAIF.

TURNS TURTLE AND GOES DOWN.

SEVENTEEN DROWNED.

THE North German Lloyd's mail steamer Prinz Heinrich, which arrived in Colombo on Saturday says the Local paper, brought Capt. Dowie, officers and crew and surviving passengers of the shipwrecked steamer Taif, 900 tons register, which had been in the habit of plying between Mauritius and Calcutta with passengers and cargo. The Prinz Henrich took over these survivors from the Caradoc a four-masted sailing vessel bound from Mauritius to Calcutta on Thursday the 22nd instant. Those on board the Caradoc providentially witnessed the disaster which happened to the Taif, and immediately boats were put off and effected the rescue of 74 passengers and crew. The Caradoc signalled to the Prin Heinrich that they had got shipwrecked passengers on board, and the Captain of the latter accordingly hove to and took them off. Captain Dowie was, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the only European on board the Taif which was manned by a native crew, Indians and Lascars, 56 all told. The Taif is owned by a firm of Bombay merchants Hadji Cassim Jussub by name and left Mauritius twenty-nine days before the 22nd instant laden with a cargo of 21,000 bags of sugar. There were also 36 passengers on board, sixteen of whom have lost their lives as well as one of the crew viz, the cook. When the Taif was 105 miles out of Mauritius at a quarter to nine on the morning of the 24th ult., the steamer made a sudden list over to port, turned turtle and went down. It appears that the Caradoc left Mauritius two or three hours before the Taif, but, of course, the Taif having steam-power, passed the slower sailing vessel which was, however, in sight when the catastrophe took place. It is stated that Captain Dowie noticed the ship listing over and gave orders for the boats to be got in readiness. The end came suddenly. Dowie was on the bridge with two native lady passengers, and he had just time to give each of these a life belt when the steamer toppled over and the two ladies went down and were never seen again. The rest of the passengers and crew were precipitated into the sea and were in the water two hours before help arrived. The survivors were twenty-nine days on the Caradoc before the Prinz Heinrich was sighted, and inconvenience arose on board the former vessel by reason of the scarcity of food coupled with the fastidiousness of the Hindoos to eat anything contrary to the regulations of the Prophet. The Lascars had nothing of this exquisite sentiveness but ate anything and every thing that came within reach, and on the very morning of the day that the Prinz Heinrich was sighted, they had quite a feast on board the Caradoc with a couple of sharks that had been caught. The Mohammedans, however, would only eat rice and fish and, bye and by, the supply of rice ran out and these religionists were reduced to one meal a day. A few days before the Prinz Heinrich was seen, the Caradoc sighted the Hereford from which she got five bags of rice enough to last them for a month or more. Only one other steamer was sighted by the Caradoc at night a long way off and it was too dark for the Caradoc to signal to her. The passengers and crew were treated with great kindness and consideration on board the Prinz Heinrich. They were put forward, a forecastle was rigged up and a sympathetic passenger, Dr. S. S. McFarlane by name, interested himself sufficiently to promote a subscription list whereby a sum of £30 was collected and distributed in proportional amounts to the passengers and crew. Directly the Mohammedans got on board they held a thanksgivin service in their own peculiar native style. One of the survivors died on board the Caradoc. When picked up both ears were running with pus which developed lockjaw and he died. The sailors wanted to bury him English-fashion, sew the body up and attach a weight to the feet, but the Mohammedans would not hear of it and insisted on burying the body in their own way which was by laying the body gradually down the side of the ship and allowing it to gently slide into its watery grave. One native lady passenger lost her husband, three grown-up daughters and 1,500 dollars in cash.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER?

A MYSTERY.

The cause of the disaster is enveloped in mystery. A searching inquiry, however, is bound to be instituted by the Board of Trade. This will take place in Bombay. The Taif was, we understand, heavily insured. The Taif is twenty-nine years old and was constructed in England. Two years ago she narrowly escaped the fate which has now befallen her. She was leaving a certain port and listed over in the same way. According to a statement which Dowie made on board the Prinz Heinrich, he noticed the ship listing over at seven o'clock in the morning, but did not attach any importance to the matter. Beteen 8-30 a.m. and a quarter to nine he ordered the boats out and two were got clear and the Lascar crew took possession of one. The other two boats were smashed when she went over. Dowie himself was drawn down by the suction of the water, and when he came up his boot was cut and it had evidently become entangled in the rigging. Dowie is a Glasgow man with a wife and family at home. He has been at sea for thirty years, having commenced when he was fifteen years of age. This is the fifth shipwreck that he has been in. On one occasion when he was a subordinate officer on board a coaling vessel the cargo caught fire and for three days the crew fought with the flames, which, however, burnt themselves down to the water line. The theory entertained is that owing to the carelessness of the officials at the Mauritius ports the Taif took in cargo greatly in excess of her carrying capacity; that to avoid suspicion her ballast bags or tanks were emptied or half full, and that led to her becoming topheavy. The matter is a most serious one for Captain Dowie who is adopting on shore a taciturnity which is in marked contrast to his conduct on board the Prinz Heinrich. Our representative continues the Colombo journal, sought an interview with Dowie on Saturday night, but on the plea that he had not had his dinner our representative was invited to come on Sunday morning. In obedience to the suggestion our representative presented himself again to Dowie yesterday morning who then desired to put the interview off until 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

STATEMENT BY AN OFFICER.

Our representative was more fortunate in a similar application to Mr. Kings, the second officer of the Taif Kings, whilst very properly reserving details until the Board of Trade Enquiry, makes one impotent admission, viz., that when the Taif put out from Mauritius the water tanks were empty, which explains if it does not excuse the taciturnity and apparent evasiveness of his superior. The statement of the second officer appears to be below. His description of the actual foundering is that the Taif listed over to the port side, shot ahead for ten seconds and then turned turtle. "The Caradoc," he continued, "was then three miles away on the port bow. When I pointed out the 'Caradoc' from the bridge, we were on our beam ends and we hoisted signals of distress. We are going to abandon.' The Engineer tried to turn her round, I said it was too late and advised them to take to the boats. Some of the women were lowered into the starboard lifeboat which was made fast by a painter. Another boat broke adrift and the third officer swam to it and took charge of it leaving two Lascars in charge of the lifeboat. The Chief officer and myself launched another boat, but the sea took her away and she bilged and sank with us in her. If she had been alright we should have saved every person. The cook was the only one of the crew lost, and there were 17 passengers drowned. We were 300 ft. away when the Taif went down. The Captain beckoned to us to come back. The Caradoc was six miles away from us when the three masts went down. On Saturday a Frenchman who had been sent up to the mast-head to grease down sighted a sailing ship on the starboard quarter ten miles away, and we signalled—'Want of provision. Steering S.E.' Picked up shipwrecked steamer Taif bound for Bombay. Crew and passengers. Some of the passengers drowned.' The ship hove to and we found that it was the Hereford of London with 500 emigrants on board. She gave us provision for thirty-five days and we proceeded on our way. We fell in with the Prinz Heinrich. Kings was asked "What was the cause of the Taif turning over?" He replied with emphasis that he would not answer that question, but would wait until the Board of Inquiry. Kings was then asked "Were the water tanks empty?" and he replied that "the water tanks were empty." He refused to say any more and then entered into a personal side of the matter, the loss which he had sustained, and how his subsistence depended upon the retention of his certificate.

OTHER PARTICULARS.

The Taif, we are informed, was an iron-screw three-decker and had been known as the Palais Royal and Tycho Brahe. She was of 1,323 gross and 1,173 register tons and was built in 1867 by Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Newcastle, while she was owned by Idarei Massonsich. She was 291 feet in length, 34·6 feet in breadth and 23·1 feet in depth. Her port of registry was Constantinople; and her machinery was supplied by Messrs. R. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle. The Caradoc is a steel four-masted barque 305·8 feet in length, 42·3 feet in breadth and 24·8 feet in depth, while her registered tonnage is 2,331 and her gross tonnage 2,911. She was built in 1892 by Messrs. R. Williamson and Son at Workington for the Caradoc Ship Company, Limited. The Taif belonged to Mr. Hadjie Cassim Jussub, merchant of Bombay. The survivors came ashore on Saturday and lost no time in seeing the Hon. L. F. Lee, the Principal Collector of Customs, who sent some to the British India Hotel and others to the Lake View and other second-class restaurants in the Pettah. The officers are A. Dowie, Captain; Messrs. N. James, Chief officer; E. A. Kings, 2nd officer; H. Longford, 3rd officer; E. W. Kail, Chief Engineer; W. Peters, 2nd Engineer; H. Holdjer, 3rd Engineer; five petty officers, a crew of 45 men, and 19 passengers, making 76 in all. All the officers with the exception of the Captain are Eurasians and Goanese; the crew and passengers are all natives, chiefly Mohammedans. The Caradoc was met in Lat. 5·49 N, and Long. 90·40 E.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.

LIFE in the Eighteenth Century might be, to those who had money, almost as delightful as it is to those who have money at the end of its successor. Let us see how it looked to those who had no money; to the adventurer and to him who had to live by his wits. Such a person is an intimate acquaintance of mine. I will tell you, in a few words, how he fared and what he did. Perhaps any impecunious young person who reads this may like to change places with him. He was not, you will understand—and I am deeply grieved on this account—scrupulous in the least degree as to the way in which he earned his daily bread; and he was quite resolved not to starve. He began, being left with a few guineas and the cold shoulder, by going up to town. He travelled on the outside of the coach; the outside was then taken by pedlars, hawkers, bailiffs, and such; the inside on this occasion was occupied by two footmen, a London tradesman's "rider," and a smuggler. He began in the usual way by acting as usher in a private school. The boys, as in Mr. Squeers' establishment later on, paid twenty guineas a year, but everything was extra; paper charged by the ream, pens by the gross, books which the boys never had, money for presents to servants, and additional guineas for dancing, drawing, and writing. He left the establishment, however, in consequence of a little love-making with the schoolmaster's daughter; he joined a strolling company of players, but quickly discovered that a further devotion to art would lead to starvation; he therefore returned to London, and for a while entered the service of a bogus auctioneer, standing outside and bawling for 2s. a day; he was promoted before long to an inside berth, where he pretended to buy for 18s. a week.

He then obtained an introduction to a paper and became a journalist, whose duty it was to go about and collect news. For a paragraph he received sixpence; for a piece of news a shilling; for any Court news half-a-crown. In order to get his news this enterprising journalist disguised himself. Sometimes as a footman he waited about the lobbies of the Opera House and Houses of Parliament picking up scandals from the lacquey. At other times he dressed as an officer and repaired to the Smyrna or the Bedford Coffee House, where he heard the latest news of the actresses and stories of the last war. Or he dressed in iron grey, with square toed shoes and a large grizzle wig, and joined the clergymen at St. James's Coffee House. At other times he put on the woollen clothes commonly worn by the lower classes, and haunted the night houses and low taverns where the highwaymen and thieves resorted, and where the informers knew they could be found. I am not certain that he did not do a little informing himself. If so, he got £40 for the arrest of a highwayman and burglar. As the reward was very much less for arresting a returned convict, these gentlemen were generally left free until they had renewed their old pursuits. It was also considered that the game should be played fairly, and that the robber should have a long rope. The magistrate, for his part, played his game also according to recognised rules. When he was hard up he sent his constables round to pick up disorderly persons; it was understood that for half a guinea they would be let off; if no half guinea was forthcoming they had to go to Bridewell.

He next became secretary to a clergyman, and wrote his sermons for him. The reverend gentleman had a chapel in London, where he was a saint; a fell

but simply in the hope that steps may be taken to prevent Cæsar Bunder becoming another plague spot.

Oct. 30. A STITCH IN TIME.

IV.

PLAGUE AND EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many a well-wisher of the University candidates has ventilated his opinions and suggestions as regards the postponment of the several examinations to the dead ears of the thoroughly orthodox University. Now, as it is settled beyond correction, the examinations will begin from the ensuing Monday. Candidates have began to pour in and will pour in, with all their heart, as it were in the jaws of death. Many of them shall have to remain here for the whole of the next month for the sake of their Oral examinations. Now, will the University authorities be moved by any earthly thing to dispense with the oral examinations altogether. It will save much danger to the unfortunate candidates as they shall not have to huddle together in the ill-ventilated and dirty rooms or chawls in the present insanitary condition of Bombay. It will also save not an insignificant amount of money in the already impoverished coffers of the University. It is known that the University authorities have been thinking of dispensing with the Oral examinations altogether, and it may be hoped that if they will take this opportunity by the forelock, they will make a beginning and will be able to lead their conservative minds to the confirmation of the same.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. I.

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE following is the official report submitted yesterday morning by Superintendent Nolan, to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the late disturbance at the premises of the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital :—

"At about 12-30 p.m., yesterday, about five hundred mill-hands, who were returning to work after their mid-day meal to several mills in the vicinity of Jacob Circle and DeLisle Road, assembled at the gate of the Infectious Disease Hospital and began throwing stones from the road into the Hospital compound. The Hospital Assistants and the gate-keeper asked them to desist, but as they took no heed, telephonic messages were at once sent to the Municipal Commissioner, who immediately sent a telephonic message to the Commissioner of Police, but before the Police had got to the scene, the mill-hands beat a hasty retreat. Police Constable No. 1214B. on going towards the disturbance at the Hospital, received a wound about half-an inch on the forehead, caused by a stone thrown by some of the mill-hands, and he is unable to identify any one. The Hospital gate-keeper likewise received a wound and the roof of one of the wards of the Hospital had about six tiles broken, beyond which no further damage was caused. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the mobs generally assigned for the mill-hands behaving in such a riotous manner is on account of the Municipality enforcing segregation, and a rumour current amongst them that the authorities are taking up people who appear to be ill and conveying them to the Arthur Road Hospital for examination and detention. A police guard has been posted at the Hospital by order of the Commissioner of Police and nothing further has taken place."

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1896.

[COMPILED BY SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH.]

As a good deal of interest is at present taken by the press, the public, and especially the members of the Municipal Corporation in matters relating to the health of our city, I submit the following statistics of deaths and births during the first four weeks of the current month (October), compiled from official sources which show an excessive mortality. The total number of deaths, including still-born, during this period (from 30th September to 27th October including), was greater by 151 than the heavy mortality of the four preceding weeks in September last; and excluding still-born, it was greater by 186, or 6·6 deaths more occurred every day in October than in September last. Compared with the mortality of the corresponding period in last year the deaths were greater by 971, and with the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years they exceed by 801. The first week which ended on 6th October closed with the heavy figure of 791 deaths, or 113 deaths each day, being one every 12·7 minutes. Excluding still-born, the mortality amounts to 754, being nearly 108 a day, or 9 deaths every two hours. In the second and third weeks a diminution occurred in the mortality, the deaths registered in the two weeks ending, on the 13th and 20th, being 634 and 611 respectively. The last week's return of 698 deaths turn on 698 deaths were registered, or nearly 100 every day. The number of deaths exclusive of still-born stands thus in the four weeks : 754, 634, 582, and 625, making a total of 2,075 deaths, against 2,427 deaths in the preceding four weeks in September, and 1,642 in the corresponding period of the past year. The mean of the corresponding four weeks in the preceding five years was 1,812. The number of still-born was 37, 32, 24, and 33 respectively. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population exclusive of still-born during each of these four weeks was as under : 47·71, 38·72, 36·82, and 42·08, or a mean of 41·33 for the whole period of 28 days, against 36·39 in the previous four weeks in September, and 25·99 in the corresponding period of 1895 year.

The increase in the mortality is chiefly attributable to remittent and bubonic fevers, nervous, respiratory, and generative systems, and all other diseases classed under section B of general diseases, as will be seen from the following table. As the returns of deaths from bubonic fever were included in the figures for remittent fever in the official weekly statements of deaths till the middle of the present month, I have followed the same course for sake of comparison. I may state, however, that the mortality from this epidemic during the past four weeks, is estimated at 266, or on an average 9·5 a day. It has of late spread in several other localities, as well as among different races. For a long time it was confined to Mandvi and Dongri, but it has extended its area now to Colaba, Fort, Umarkhadi, Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Mazagon, Tadvadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Sion, and Byculla. In most of these sections only two or three deaths have been recorded, but Mandvi and Dongri have kept their lead notwithstanding the great exodus of people who inhabited in these sections, besides a goodly number in "non-resident and unknown" sections. The ravages of this dreadful scourge are mostly confined amongst Hindus of all castes and insignificant numbers of Mussalmans, Native Christians, and Jews have also fallen victims :—

	Sept.	Oct.
Remittent and bubonic fever	653	781
Phthisis	361	368
Nervous system	189	207
Respiratory system	360	405
Generative system	19	41
All other diseases under section B	81	114
Measles	66	11
Enteric fever	...	9

The deaths from cholera and small-pox have considerably diminished, being 6 and 1, against 37 and 6, respectively, in the previous period ; diarrhœa and dysentery 110 and 43 against 114 and 59, old age and debility 227 against 233, and still-born 116 against 161.

A comparison of the mortality in the several districts during the present and the past month shows an increase in deaths in October in the following sections : Middle and Lower Colaba 81, against 20, or more than three times as much ; northern Fort, 89 against 77 ; Mandvi, 223 against 237 ; Umarkhadi and Dongri, 198 and 125 against 179 and 111 ; in Dhobi Talao and Girgaum of 18 and 20, respectively, and a small increase in 2nd Nagpada, Kamattipura, and Byculla.

I give below the total deaths (including still-born) in each of the different races during the four weeks in the current and the past months. It will be noticed that an enhanced mortality has taken place amongst the Jains, Brahmins, Bhattias, and Hindus of other castes, Mussulmans, and Jews. Amongst Europeans the mortality has increased from 11 in the past to 26 in the present month. The difference in other races is not noteworthy. Both in still-born and living births a decrease of 35 and 144 has taken place :—

Races.	Deaths. Sept.	Deaths. Oct.	Still-born. Sept.	Still-born. Oct.	Births. Sep.	Births. Oct.
Jain	144	189	5	6	39	39
Brahmin	108	113	7	3	36	19
Lingayat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	93	69	1	1	11	6
Hindu, other castes	1,302	1,474	24	49	467	399
Hindu, Outcastes	200	195	15	9	134	108
Mussulman	561	693	32	34	302	258
Parsee	102	93	4	4	118	93
European	11	26	1	3	17	16
Native Christian	73	76	5	6	56	47
Jew, Sect ...	9	12	...	...	12	9
Japanese	11	9	...	...	12	13
Negro-African	6	4	...	...	...	...
Arab	...	1	...	...	...	...
Unknown, Nomadic ...	9	1	1	...	...	...
Total, all Races ...	2,679	2,739	191	116	1,310	1,188

At the close of the month the plague seems, notwithstanding a considerable depopulation in the affected districts to be slowly increasing, cholera has made its re-appearance, and the deaths from intermittent fever and respiratory system are also increasing.

Among the schemes for relief works in the Punjab is a line of railway from Ludhiana to Tohana, meeting the Bhatinda-Rajpura line. It would serve a fertile tract of country and be linked up with the Southern Punjab Railway.

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REVIEWS.

THE CRIMINAL LAW OF INDIA, BY T. D. MAYNE (Higginbotham and Co., Madras.) This comprehensive work is intended by the author to supersede his "Commentary on the Penal Code," both as to arrangement and scope. Part I. is devoted to the Indian Penal Code, with notes directly connected with the text. For instance, the crime is stated, then illustrated, the necessary commentary follows, and any explanatory notes deemed advisable to the clear apprehension of the working of the Act is added. In Part II. the Criminal Law of India is viewed in methodical sequence as based on the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Evidence Act. Quotations from decisions in the Civil Courts are copious, a necessary consequence, the author thinks of the fact that Criminal Law is only a branch of the general law of the country, and therefore in procedure is similar. In India, except in the Presidency towns, it is difficult to refer to established law-books, consequently the assistance offered by the information drawn from Civil Court cases in this work is likely to be appreciated by both advocate and judge. The author often explains the Code by quoting English authorities. He therein follows the example of the Indian courts. When any question of law is not covered by Indian authority, reference has perforce to be made to English text-books and decisions. It takes much legislation to establish a new precedent as a vantage-ground. The Penal Code running in a clear and definite groove, with rules numbered in sections, is easy of reference. The application of the rules ranges from absolute certainty to the faintest suggestion of complicity, and for the solution of cases prompt reference to the recorded experience which the English courts in their long history present is absolutely necessary. The work is carefully compiled, and as a standard volume on the criminal law it will be found a compact, useful guide. Mr. Mayne grasps his subject thoroughly in all its bearings, classifies cases, compares and contrasts their connection with the Code, and gives illustration and commentary on their special aspect. He draws from the rich stores of his legal mind a fund of knowledge on the Criminal Law. Mr. Mayne in his preface tenders his thanks to Sir James Stephen, Messrs. Agnew and Henderson, Mr. Sohoni and Mr. Stokes, the authorities, whose researches have helped him in this most valuable volume. A full Index renders reference to the text simple and rapid.

THE INDIGENOUS DRUGS OF INDIA by KANNY LAL DEY, (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta). This second edition of a useful work is revised and entirely re-written from the original publication of 1867. The form it now takes makes it admirable as a text-book in Medical schools. The works of Dymock, Warden, and Hooper being still the great authorities on Indian drugs, Dr. Dey has compiled this for students and for general use, and has incorporated all the valuable recent information about the drugs of India as well as the results of his experience of forty years of their intelligent use. The appointment of a commission by the Government of India, "to consider the desirability of extending the use of indigenous drugs in India" suggested the publishing of this book in its present form. A short account is given of the chief facts relating to each drug in its general and economic application. The Latin, English, Bengali, Maratha, Tamil, and Telegu names are given, as well as the description of each plant, its habitat, the parts of it which are used medicinally or in commerce. The knowledge is presented in the simplest language, and the identification of the plant is comparatively easy. We are told by Dr. Dey that the quantity of useful drugs growing naturally or acclimatised in India is quite sufficient to supply her myriad population. They only want transplantation and care. For instance, "there is enough belladonna on the Himalaya to supply the world, which if transplanted and carefully cultivated would surely at least save India the necessity of importing that among many other drugs which might be similarly grown." It would, thinks the author, be as easy to sort drugs in the Calcutta as in the London market, and thus save Indian druggists the trouble and expense of re-importing drugs which had originally been shipped from India. There is no reason why the cultivation of these valuable products should not be made to pay and replace at least all that is now imported for Europeans. The Appendix contains notes on much that is new in chemical research, on Fluid Extracts and on the Foods of India. A table of the Botanical Classification in the natural orders of the plants and a careful Index complete the volume.

The Contents of THE ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE (Messrs. Macmillan and Co.) for October are as interesting as usual. They open with a poem ; a quaint little tale of "George O'Green and Robin Hood" follows, "The Fire on the Water" is a yarn of the sort that children love. A chat between two horses is lively and imaginative and gives an insight into equine feelings. An illustrated account of "Historical Military Powder-Horns" is thoroughly interesting, "Marco Polo" is continued as are also "The Sword maker's Son," and "Sinbad Smith and Co." There is a translation from the Russian, a true story of a "Kind Hearted Bear." A splendid collection of charades, and riddles, of special strength and interest, and fairy tales and poems, fill the measure of this number. The illustrations are quite as good as usual, if not better.

The Tenth Volume of the JOURNAL OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY has been published and is full of interesting matter. The first paper is Part VI. of the "Birds of North Cachar" by E. C. Stuart Baker, with a coloured plate of the Large-billed Barbet, a lovely green bird whose plumage is tipped with yellow, here and there suffused with a fine metallic blue and set off by a thick black bill and claws. Every variety of the woodpecker having its habitat in Cachar is described, as well as the Piculet, the Wryneck, the Barbet, the Hoopoe, the Trogan, the Wood-pigeon, the Dove, the Cuckoo, the Coel, the Malkoha, the Burmese Coucal, and the Bengal Sirkeer, with their relatives, all living and nesting in Cachar. Besides this, there is a List of Birds collected in Cachar during five years' residence there by Mr. C. M. Inglis. The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood's suggestive catalogue and paper on the "Flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar" is a valuable contribution to the Journal. It is a welcome third edition of the catalogue that appeared in Vol. I of the Journal, with the addition of the fruits of diligent research among the Flora of those regions during the past nine years. Mr. Birdwood, in spite of the difficulties offered by the desertion of these Hills for the four months of the rains—a period fraught with opportunities to the herb-gatherer if he could only wade through the two or three hundred inches of rain that are the life of its vegetation—and by the very limited leisure for collection afforded in the rest of the year, has been able to add 183 names to the 493 published in 1887. Many of these new names introduce us to valuable and interesting individuals. Speaking of the *Maharuk* or wild cinnamon Mr. Birdwood says :—

"Nor can I forget the day when my faithful friend Vittu led me, with much solemnity, to a tree in the jungle below Chowk Plateau, not many hundred yards from my own house,—a tree well known to him and others, afflicted like him, in the monsoon months, with dire, internal pains, which could only be cured by decoctions of its bark. This was the *Maharuk* or "the great tree," the wild cinnamon. It is striking and handsome, though of no great size, with tufts, when first bursting into leaf, of small, pale, pink, transparent leaves, which afterwards lengthen and become pointed at both ends and have marked ribs or nerves, and are dark and shining above, and when dried turn to a rich brown, and yield a sweet spicy scent when crushed. I had never noticed it before, though I must have passed near it a hundred times. . . . . Another notable tree (not before included in my lists), of which as yet I have seen only one specimen at Matheran is the *Canarium strictum*, which yields a balsam which is burned as incense by some of the hill people at their religious services, and is in much request for this purpose, and is allied to other balsamiferous trees which grow in profusion on the Ghats traversed on the several routes to Mahableshwar. I have often wondered how it came to plant itself in the thick wood near the chowki, far from its congerers and hemmed in with countless aliens. Its position there is almost as remarkable as the isolated imprint of Friday's foot on the sea-shore, which so disconcerted that Prince of Naturalists, Robinson Crusoe."

The Matheran and Mahableshwar Flora are for the most part common to both hills, though there are about 140 flowering Matheran plants which will not, for very sufficient reasons, inhabit Mahableshwar, and this latter place has in residence 130 which have evidently found Matheran unsuitable as a home. Still the geological formation of the two hills is identical and most of the plants are common to both hills. The advantage, therefore, of combining the Flora of both regions in one Catalogue is at once apparent. The first two columns of the Catalogue follow the nomenclature of Hooker's "Flora of British India," the third column contains the vernacular names with the use and habitat, &c., of each plant. And if the scientific names of plants are crabbed and unrefined, yet it is a comfort to be assured by the apt quotations prefixed to the Catalogue that the "flowers of all heavens," which "grow side by side" on these lofty mountain tops, are "lovelier than their names" and that there "is" and ever will be "a pleasure in the pathless woods" to which the author beckons us, where, if we lose our way, we shall lose it in the best of company, if only we adopt the wise precaution of taking with us as a guide and companion the pocket copy of the Cata ogue, which the Society will no doubt publish in due course, as in the case of the two earlier editions. The supplementary note on the Flora by Dr. Theodore Cooke, is embodied in this paper and enhances its interest, as it gives that accomplished plant-lover's observations on many of the herbs, trees and creepers of the two regions. A short Note on "The Indian Wild Dog" by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, illustrated by a photograph taken by Mr. N. C. Macleod, is interestingly descriptive of that by no means ingratiating animal. The final but not authoritative account of him which Mr. Inverarity quotes at the end of his article, gives the wild dog a peculiarly voracious and mail cious character. A paper in French by M. Robert du Buysson on the Indian Chrysididæ with five plates is an interesting contribution on a comparatively y, little known subject. Surgeon-Major Kirtikar has a arpus Epigæa, detailed description of the Corallocarpus in his list of "The Poisonous Plants of Bombay." The coloured plate gives stem, leaf, flower and berry of this plant which some herbalists think is identical with *Bryonia*. Dr. Kirtikar enters with zeal into a discussion of its properties. An exhaustive review of the third Volume of "The Fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma" closes the list of the chief paper in this number of the Journal. A note adds that Mr. B. C. Wroughton will be very glad to receive scorpions with a view to an accurate survey of these reptiles. The scorpions required are the small, slender, long-tailed ones, generally to be found in houses. They can be sent alive or in spirits to the Natural History rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, where the Honorary Secretary will also gladly receive specimens of land and freshwater shells which Lieutenant A. J. Peile, B. A., will help to name and classify.

ANQUETIL DUPERRON AND THE PARSEES.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When our self-styled apostle of "historical criticism," (which to judge from his writings, must be a rancorous something "miscalled by the noun and misqualified by the adjective)," swallows Darab's assertion as to the Farokhshi, for a long time, until Jamasp brought it with him from Iran in 1720, he is merely repeating by rote an unverified statement. It is evident that he imagines it will serve to prove his pet theory of Parsee ignorance in the sixteenth Century, but what it really does, is to provide another demonstration of his own. It is true that Jamasp himself has preferred the claim in the postscript to K 13, and also in a note on the fly-leaf of a Pahlaviglossary in the Mulla Firuz Library. Westergaard refers to the pretension in a note to p. 5 of his Preface, and in another note to p. 15, gives his opinion in the following words :—" Although it is evident to me, that all manuscripts of this Yasht, the nine Indian as well as the two Persian, descend from the same original, and though we should have expected from the statement of Jamasp to find some actual transcripts of K 13, yet all the eight other Indian copies appear to me to be quite independent of K 13, or at least to have also used another original, which however, might have been the very copy brought to India by Jamasp." I may say here that K13 is the copy of the Farokhshi or Fravardin Yasht, which Jamasp made at Surat in 1721. Thus we see that the Danish scholar after a critical examination of the manuscripts at his disposal, hesitates to endorse the claim made by Jamasp, and he is not sure that the Indian copies he has seen, are not derived from a source altogether independent of Jamasp's copy. Westergaard who wrote in 1854 would have been more positive if he had had before him all the available evidence in India, which is such as to completely dispose of the claim advanced in Jamasp's favour. For Indian manuscripts of the Farokhshi are actually in existence which were written long before 1720. Mr. M. R. Unwalla announces that he possesses a volume containing the Aban, Meher, Fravardin and Zamyad Yashts, which with a Pazand-Prakrit Mainyo-Khirad was written at Damaun in A.D. 1554, by Jal Kamdin. The volume was shown to the gifted Darmesteter when he was here, and there is no question of its being 166 years older than the transcript of Jamasp, which has been trotted out absurdly enough to prove Parsi ignorance. Mr. Unwalla also possesses a Khordeh Avesta containing the Fravardin Yasht, which was written by Jamshed Kaikobad in 1709, eleven years before Jamasp's arrival. But these are not all. Of the sixteen manuscripts collated by Geldner for the text of the Farokhshi which he has given in his *edition definitif* of the Avesta, three are perhaps the most remarkable, viz., those which he designates F 1, E 1, and Pt 1. All these three Yasht Avestas contain the Farokhshi, or Fravardin Yasht, and were written in India long before 1720. F 1 was copied at Navsari by the famous scribe Asadin Kaka in 1591. "This neatly and very carefully written manuscript," says Geldner, "is the oldest that contains all the Yashts, and as being the ancestral manuscript of most of the Yasht copies, it is of great value." (Esse, vii, Prolegomena, p. iii.) It is the parent of the majority of the Yasht manuscripts, and it is also the very original by which, Westergaard with true critical sagacity conjectured that his eldest Indian copies had been influenced. Dastur Peshotanji Byramjee Sanjana is the possessor of two other Indian Khordah Avestas, both of which contain the Farokhshi. The date of one of them, E, I, cannot be precisely known, but it was certainly written in the seventeenth century, (ibid p. xliii). The other contains a colophon to the effect that it was transcribed by Darab, a descendant of Hormazdyar Ramyar in 1625 at Surat. (ib. p. xl.) Thus we possess at least five Indian copies all of them written before 1720 which contain the Farokhshi. Jamasp's claim therefore is utterly untenable, and only shows, as Geldner puts it "how little the Khordah Avesta's conclusion was in touch with the Yasht transmission, *for at the time of Jamasp and Rustamji the thirteenth Yasht* (the Fravardin) *"was in existence in the Indian Yasht manuscripts"* (ibid p. xiv note).

Similarly, when it is attempted to prove that the Parsees were very ignorant, because they are supposed to have lost in the fourteenth century, the copy of the Vendidad which they had originally brought with them from Persia, and to have remained in total ignorance that "important sacred book," until a priest from Seistan gave them a copy of it in the fifteenth century, the writer is repeating with a carelessness so gross as to be beyond even the hoped for mercy of his opponent, an half-understood tradition reported by Anquetil on the authority of Darab. The fact of the matter is, and, Westergaard has proved it, and all Zendists are unanimous about it, that these books do not appear to have understood the postscript of the famous codex K1 written in 1323. It appears from this that all the extant copies of the Vendidad with Pahlavi are descended from a copy which was made in Yazd (Seistan) in A.D. 1288, by Nushirwan Bahman. A Herbad Mahyar who travelled from India to Persia and remained there for six years copied this manuscript and brought it with him to India some time between 1784 and 1323. This copy of Mahyar's was again transcribed by Rustam Mihirapan, about 1270 and from this, the oldest manuscript now in existence was copied at Cambay in 1323 in the very century in which it is alleged the old Vendidad was lost. In other words the Vendidad of Ardeshir of Seistan which is said to have come into the hands of the Indian Parsees only in the fifteenth century was actually written in the twelth, and it is further certain that no such copy was lost in the fourteenth century, for the oldest manuscript that we possess was written in that very century. (Westergaard, Preface pp. 3-4 note, Haug, Essays, 1878, pp. 94-5.) These facts therefore utterly dispose the statement that the Parsees had no Vendidad until the fifteenth century, and the inference sought to be drawn therefrom must fall to the ground. Of the three manuscripts at his disposal, Geldner has not endorse the claim made by Jamasp, and he is not sure that the Indian copies he has seen, are not derived from a source altogether independent of Jamasp's copy. Westergaard who wrote in 1854 would have been more positive if he had had before him all the available evidence in India, which is such as to completely dispose of the claim advanced in Jamasp's favour. For Indian manuscripts of the Farokhshi are actually in existence which were written long before 1720. Mr. M. R. Unwalla announces that he possesses a volume containing the Aban, Meher, Fravardin and Zamyad Yashts, which with a Pazand-Prakrit Mainyo-Khirad was written at Damaun in A.D. 1554, by Jal Kamdin. The volume was shown to the gifted Darmesteter when he was here, and there is no question of its being 166 years older than the transcript of Jamasp, which has been trotted out absurdly enough to prove Parsi ignorance. Mr. Unwalla also possesses a Khordeh Avesta containing the Fravardin Yasht, which was written by Jamshed Kaikobad in 1709, eleven years before Jamasp's arrival. But these are not all. Of the sixteen manuscripts collated by Geldner for the text of the Farokhshi which he has given in his *edition definitif* of the Avesta, three are perhaps the most remarkable, viz., those which he designates F 1, E 1, and Pt 1. All these three Yasht Avestas contain the Farokhshi, or Fravardin Yasht, and were written in India long before 1720. F 1 was copied at Navsari by the famous scribe Asadin Kaka in 1591. "This neatly and very carefully written manuscript," says Geldner, "is the oldest that contains all the Yashts, and as being the ancestral manuscript of most of the Yasht copies, it is of great value." (Esse, vii, Prolegomena, p. iii.) It is the parent of the majority of the Yasht manuscripts, and it is also the very original by which, Westergaard with true critical sagacity conjectured that his eldest Indian copies had been influenced. Dastur Peshotanji Byramjee Sanjana is the possessor of two other Indian Khordah Avestas, both of which contain the Farokhshi. The date of one of them, E, I, cannot be precisely known, but it was certainly written in the seventeenth century, (ibid p. xliii). The other contains a colophon to the effect that it was transcribed by Darab, a descendant of Hormazdyar Ramyar in 1625 at Surat. (ib. p. xl.) Thus we possess at least five Indian copies all of them written before 1720 which contain the Farokhshi. Jamasp's claim therefore is utterly untenable, and only shows, as Geldner puts it "how little the Khordah Avesta's conclusion was in touch with the Yasht transmission, *for at the time of Jamasp and Rustamji the thirteenth Yasht* (the Fravardin) *"was in existence in the Indian Yasht manuscripts"* (ibid p. xiv note).

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Oct. 27. J. O. E.

A NUISANCE IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "R. F. M." (23rd inst.) has rightly drawn the attention of the responsible authorities to the great nuisance that exists in consequence of having a gharry stand opposite Watson's Hotel. I endorse every word of your correspondent as fully bears out the statements that the nuisance to those who like myself have the misfortune to live in the close vicinity of the hotel, is very great indeed. In this hot weather when the nights are sultry, I am obliged to keep the windows of my room closed to avoid the unpleasant odour which is carried by the breeze, especially during the night. One has only to pass through the avenue to feel the unpleasant smell emanating from the ground. It is not only injurious to the health of those who live in the near neighbourhood of the hotel, but it is equally injurious to the health of who frequent the University gardens in the evenings for fresh air and recreation. If the authorities would only build a drain on the principle suggested by your correspondent it would mitigate the nuisance agreat deal.—Yours, &c.,

E. J. E.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, when Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, President, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary then read some interesting notes on Anthoropological subjects by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaubey of Gopalpur, district Gorakhpur, late Pundit to Mr. William Crooke, C.S.

The first of these notes gave a short description of a popular legend about a class of Saryupari Brahmans, or Brahmans living on the left side of the Saryu or Ghaghru river.

The next note gave an account of the Hindu superstitions about the fore-finger which is considered to be the most unlucky. A fruit when pointed out by the fore-finger soon withers. The counting of the rosary beads loses its efficiency if counted with the fore-finger.

The third note treated of the funeral ceremonies of the Ramanandi Sadhus in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and fourth note of the legend of Pauharijî I. The fifth note gave an interesting account of a form of Indra worship.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the author of these notes, the usual compliment to the chairman concluding the business of the meeting.

MATHERAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.	250
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit	200
D. Dharamsey, Esq.	101
Sassoon J. David, Esq.	25
Rao Saheb Krishnarao	20
Bejonjee M. Kapadia, Esq.	20
Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.	20
Goolamally M. Sajun	10
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Jehangir M. Tarachund, Esq.	5
Munchershaw H. Taleyarkhau, Esq.	5
R. S. Sharman, Esq.	5
Total Rs.	691

Oct. 30. RUSTOM PESTONJI JEHANGIR.

N. B.—It may be stated that Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama has also joined the Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT has been notified to the Government of India that the services of the Indian Brigade at Suakin will not be required after about the middle of November. Sea transport will accordingly be taken up for their return to this country.

SOME slight progress is reported in the negotiations with the Amir regarding the Mohman country, and a settlement on the terms of the Durand agreement now seems possible. The question of a Demarcation Commission should also be settled soon.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab after his visit to Delhi will journey to the headquarters of the Civil Divisions, and may possibly pay a visit from Rawalpindi to the Malakand and thence to Peshawar. His proposed trip up the Tochi Valley has been abandoned.

THE Medical Board has now concluded its report on the sanitation of Calcutta. It discloses a state of affairs which may be said to be appalling. The action of the Lieutenant-Governor on the report will be awaited with interest.

A SUB-COMMITTEE appointed by the Indian Tea Association to report on the best mode of restoring unity of action amongst the South Sylhet planters has advised confining action for the present to inducing the agents to strongly deprecate the taking of labour from the other people's gardens.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Kangra Valley Planters' Association has been in communication with the Indian Tea Association upon the subject of stopping the export of inferior tea to Persia. The Kangra planters think that the Government should legislate upon the subject.

CLOUDY weather is reported in the hills and some rain fell at Simla early on Wednesday morning. We have not yet heard whether any showers occurred over the plains of the Punjab.

MAULVI GHAFUR KHAN, the new British Agent at Kabul, left Peshawar with the usual escort on the 29th instant.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes :—"The laying out and planting of the grounds of the Collector's Office and Court House, according to a plan prepared by Mr. H. A. Sim, is being carried out by Mr. Tremeheere, who has secured the co-operation of the Forest Officer of the Nilgiris and of the Curator of the Government Gardens in the work. A substantial fence will enclose the planted portions and the designs for the new flower beds on unbroken soil have been supplied by Mr. Proudlock who will treat the upkeep as a part of the Ootacamund Gardens and Parks' expenditure. The great evil to be guarded against in this vicinity is cattle trespass, and this it is hoped the fence to be provided will prevent."

IT falls to the lot of few men now-a-days to remain in the service of Government, or any other service in this country, for a period extending over thirty-six and a-half years, but this is what Mr. H. B. Beckett, who has this week been relieved of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Simla, has succeeded in doing. Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, has a longer record by over a year, but Mr. Beckett is far the senior member of the Punjab Commission. With the exception of one year at Karnal, and the past six months at Simla, Mr. Beckett's entire service has been in the Rawalpindi and frontier districts, and he is about the last of the old school of district officers.

THE barometer still remains high and the reports from the plains generally indicate fine and somewhat hot weather. Heavy snowstorms are reported from Bushahr in the Simla district, particularly heavy falls occurring on the 24th September and 4th October, when the snow fell as low as 9,500 feet. This is much lower than is usual at this date.

THE survey operations and the preparation of plans and estimates in connection with the proposed line of railway from Arsikere to Mangalore having been completed, the upper subordinates attached to the survey have had their services placed at the disposal of the Director-General for Railways for employment on the Singiah-Madarapur Railway Survey, to the charge of which Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, late Engineer-in-Chief of the Arsikere-Mangalore Railway Survey, has been appointed.

INFORMATION has been received in Birmingham that Mr. Cox, of the firm of Cox Brothers, wholesale jewellers, Warstone-lane, Birmingham, has been robbed in London of jewellery, to the value of two thousand pounds. On Monday Mr. Cox, placed his case, containing jewellery, in his room at his hotel, and left it there, but on his return the case was missing, and the thieves had effected their escape. The goods are partially insured.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 10th October was 267 against 213 and 236 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 41. There were nine deaths from cholera, against four and three in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were four deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 74 and 28, respectively, against 89 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·1 per mille per annum, against 27·4 the mean of the last five years.

ASSUMING the Russian Rouble and the Indian rupee to be at their par values, remarks a contemporary, the following are the rates in Indian currency that have prevailed for 3rd-class traffic in Russia during the past 20 years. In 1899 a Government tax of 15 per cent on 3rd-class passenger tickets was introduced and the rate then became 6·61 pies per mile. In 1891 it was found that the number of railway passengers travelling in Russia was but 43¼ millions against 817 millions in Great Britain, 208 millions in France, and 315 in Germany. It was also ascertained that more than one-half the passengers travelled an average distance of only 32 miles, and the conclusion was drawn that the rates were too high. In 1894 a new tariff was brought in by which the rates for long distances were considerably reduced. From 100 to 200 miles the rate is about 4 pies per mile, and the reduction continues as the mileage increases, until at 2,000 miles the rate becomes 2¼ pies a mile, or 60 per cent. below what it used to be. Had traffic not increased it was calculated that the receipts from passengers would fall from £8 millions to £64 millions. Instead, however, of a decrease there was an increase last year in the receipts of £71,121,000, or 14 per cent. On one line the increase in passengers has been 44 per cent, and in the average distance travelled 80 per cent. The conditions of Russia and India are not dissimilar in so far that the mass of the population in each country is agricultural and the distances are large. It will be interesting therefore to watch the further results of the new tariff in Russia, as they should prove—if proof is wanting—the value of a graduation scale of fares for long distance railway journeys.

THE mark at value of a First Arts pass at an Indian University has been in its time the subject of a good many mild jokes, but a case tried at the last Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court shows that the discunction is at any rate sufficiently coveted to have led to forgery and personation. An undergraduate of the University from the Northern Circars, one S. Ramachendra Rao, passed this examination in 1884 and did so in 1893. In the course of the following year a native of Tanjore hit upon the idea of utilising the personality of the deceased for

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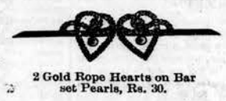
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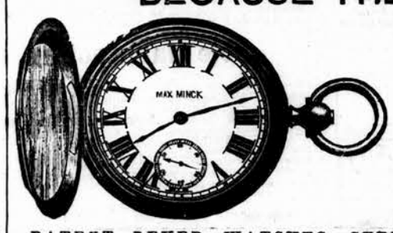

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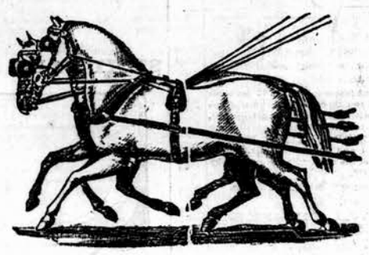

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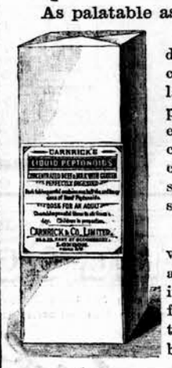

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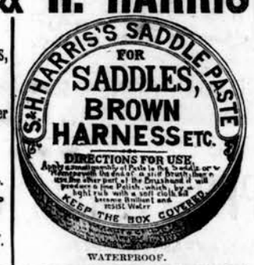

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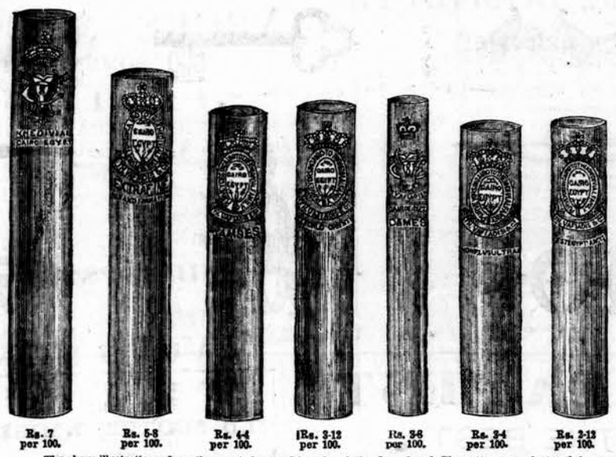

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12937, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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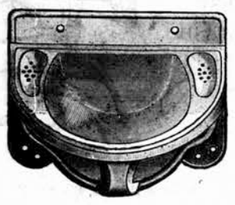

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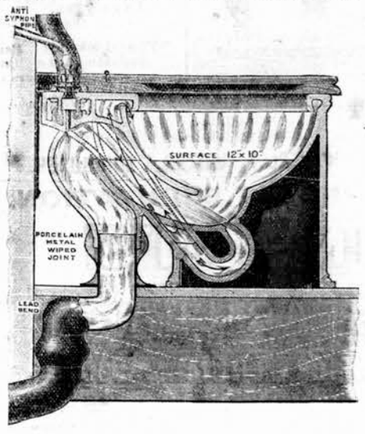

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